**ESTABLISHED 1887** 

### LATE NEWS

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#### Reagan Vetoes Clean Water Bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) -President Ronald Reagan, acting Thursday before a midnight deadline, vetoed legislation that would have provided \$18 bilbion to reduce pollution of U.S.

- Both the House of Representatives and Senate voted overwhelmingly in favor of the bill which would have extended terms of the Clean Water Act through 1994 by providing money for local sewage treatment and other anti-pollution projects. Mr. Reagan was ex-pected to veto the bill because he felt its cost "far exceeds acceptable levels of intended bud-

#### **MISIDE TODAY**

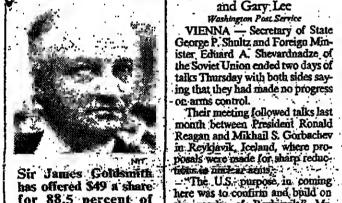
GENERAL NEWS

Groups in Malaysia accused the government of making an assault on freedom through press restrictions. Page 6. ■ The Soviet military builden on the Kola peninsula puts pressure on Norway to beef up its forces. Page 3.

Hopes for a Soviet pullout and an end to the war in Afchanistan seem to fade. Page 2. TRAVEL ■ The Channel Islands: tax haven and holiday refuge. Page 9.

BUSINESS/FINANCE Fiat SoA's bid for Alfa Romeo was accepted over Ford Motor Co.'s. Page 15.

■ General Motors Corp. an-nounced that it would close 11 plants employing 29,000 people m four states.



Sir James Goldsmith has offered \$49 a share for 88.5 percent of Goodyear. Page 15.

### N TOMORROW'S IHT

Pure Flamenco and high fashion in New York. In Weekend.

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1986

# Elections Cloud 1988 Outlook

### Trade Curbs Feared From New Congress

By Perer T. Kilborn
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Democratic victories in Tuesday's elections assure that Congress will try to enact a major new trade law restricting mports of foreign goods, according to leading members of both

parties. But they added Wednesday that they doubted the legislation would be as harsh as the oratory of the

campaign implied. It appeared that President Ron-ald Reagan, who just barely blocked Congress's attempts in enact trade restraints this year, would try to work with the legislators next year to produce a trade law. As a result, prospects for battles with the White House over the issue also seemed less probable.

"This administration is not about in embrace a protectionist-modus operandi," said Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. special trade representative. "At the same time, we recognize there will be additional members of Congress who will wish for legislation in this area and we'll have to attempt in reach a reasonable accommodation with them."

Mr. Yentter also disclosed in an interview that the administration had formed a group to study ways to sharpen American competitive ness as a way to spur exports.

Such industries as textiles, steel, automobiles, shoes and agriculture have been lobbying strongly for laws to protect themselves and their workers from the tide of foreign competition that has added to the nation's trade deficit. Those industries now stand a better chance said it had only put forth "a mixed-bag of old mothballed views and of winning some protection, lawmakers said.

Interest groups that have been seeking protectionist laws saw the election as a mandate to enact them, "Yesterday, the American people sent the Reagan administra-The Soviet minister said the discussions had "left us with a bitter tion a message," said John N. Gregg, chairman of a textile intertaste," but he reaffirmed Soviet interest in a continuing dialogue with est group, the Fiber, Fabric and Apparel Coalition for Trade. "The hence was needed "The shorthm. American voter rejected the adminand pace of this negotiation cannor istration's international trade policy, a policy that has failed to stop be forced by either side," be said.
"We'll keep at it."
Mr. Shultz said the subject of

the flood of unfair imports. Representative Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas and the House days. "I can't say the meetings have meeting in the United States, which majority leader, said that "trade is moved arms control matters along Mr. Gorbachev had agreed to durahsolutely at the top of the agen-

> Mr. Wright, a candidate to suc-See PROTECT, Page 19



President Ronald Reagan, addressing the White House staff on Wednesday, pledged to continue to push his program despite the Democratic Party's control of the Senate. Page 3.

#### MORE ELECTION NEWS

For some Senate Democrats, the race for the presidential nomination began Tuesday. Page 3.

American minorities scored gains all over the electoral map in Tuesday's elections.

# ■ For the Democratic victors in the new Congress, power will also bring its share of risks. Page 3. ■ William Safire and Anthony Lewis have different views of the election. Opinion. Page 4.

### Release of 3 U.S. Captives Reportedly Followed Military Shipments to Iran

By Walter Pincus Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The release three American hostages in Lebanon over the last 14 months followed a series of shipments of mili-

came about after talks with Iranian representatives were conducted by Robert C. McFarlane, Presi-reports that the United States and dent Ronald Reagan's former

Oliver North, a member of the Na- efforts to win their release. Reuters tional Security Council staff.

Colonel North also has been

cited in the past as a White House link to groups providing aid to re-bels fighting the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

The freeing Sunday of David P. Jacobsen—as well as the releases of the Reverend Lawrence M. Jenco in July and the Reverend Benjamin Weir in S. Benjamin Weir in September 1985 terrorism and work toward an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

[Mr. Reagan said Thursday that Iran had reached a secret deal on national security adviser, and othfreeing American bostages had no ers, including Lieutenant Colonel foundation and were endangering

reported from Washington.

Asked if Washington had made a deal with Tehran, Mr. Reagan said: "May I suggest and appeal to all of you with regard to this, that the speculation, the commenting on a story that came out of the Middle East and that to us, has no foundation, all of that is making it more difficult to get the other hos-

U.S. ihtelligence sources said Mr. McFarlane had been conducting talks with Iranians and their intermediaries for more than a year in Europe and Tehran.

Sources said the discussions in cluded an Iranian need for defensive military equipment, along with long-term financial stability that

See IRAN, Page 2

### Results Signal An Open Race For President

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON - American voters have sent the Democratic and Republican parties a warning that they are ready for sweeping change as Ronald Reagan's presidency approaches its end, according to officials of both parties.

Prospective 1988 candidates and their advisers say the results of Tuesday's midterm election were a signal that the struggle to succeed Mr. Reagan will take place in the most open, uncertain and compentive political environment any of them have ever faced.

That assessment reflected the sbock and surprise most politicians expressed after voters stripped Republicans of eight seats and control of the Senate, while ousting the Democrats from eight governorships and ending their domination of state government.

The overall results suggested that no part of the country is off-limits

to either party.

The impact of the topsy-turvy electoral tallies was registered by the two men who managed the major parties' last presidential cam-

"What we've learned," said Ed-ward J. Rollins, who ran Mr. Reagan's 1984 drive, "is that we have a two-party system as closely balanced as any time in recent history. and whoever puts up the best candidate and effort and message can

Robert G. Beckel, Democratic manager of Walter F. Mondale's campaign, said be agreed that "ticket-splitting and tough twoparty competition are embedded everywhere, including now the South." He added: "There's nothing we can't go after, and almost nothing they can't take from us." Other key figures in the political community also predicted:

 A period of intense partisanship, as the Reagan White House girds for battle with a Congress now completely under control of the Democrats, and toose Democrats seek ways to exploit on a national level some of the economic. environmental, budget and defense issues they used effectively in

• A long and uncertain struggle for the presidential nominations in See SIGNAL, Page 6

# Buys Part of By Charles D. Sherman International Herald Tribune TOKYO—The arrival of South-YSL House

By Axel Krause nul Herald Tribune sion move. Carlo de Benedetti, chairman of Olivetti SpA of Italy, drid Thursday that his family hold-ing company will acquire a 25-percent shareholding in Yves Saint

of pharmaceuticals, bealth-care

by a number of compani A bid for Ritz could be worth

the companies said.

through the bid for Charles of the During a joint news conference

sion, a dzily business newsletter. Mr. Berge and Mr. Saint Laurent

would hold 75 percent of the shares, evenly divided, in Saint Laurent after Mr. de Benedetti buys his stake. According to the newsletter re-

ings of the acquired company as

CERUS SA, a Paris-based holding company controlled by CIR International, Mr. de Benedetti's family-owned holding company, would own 40 percent of Charles of

By David B. Ottaway

and Gary Lee

Their meeting followed talks last

month between President Ronald

Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev

the results of Reykjavik," Mr. Shuliz said at a news conference

after five hours of talks over two

io any significant way and I regret

Mr. Shevardnadze, at a separate

or arms control.

weeks has taken on the appearance

By Seth Mydans New York Times Service

MANILA - The Philippines

armed forces chief of staff warned

affected military officers and or-

ize" any such action.

bloody and destabilizing."

dered his commanders to "neutral-

In a statement issued by his of-

fice, General Fidel V. Ramos

warned any military adventurers

against embarking on such a rash

course of action because it could be

General Ramos's warning came

at a moment when President Cora-

zon C. Aquino has been consolidat-

ing her support in various sectors in

response to a challenge from De-

fense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

silent after a period of vigorous

agitation against the government

and its policies. But rumors have

resurfaced about possible military

action by the colonels who sur-

With his warning Thursday,

a pivotal force between the presi-

on the side of Mrs. Aquino.

Mr. Enrile has fallen relatively

yen, had been muted in its response made during Mrs. Aquino's visit. until now, just before Mrs. One government official con-

news conference, charged that the United States had tried to "beat

complete retreat from the high

ground reached in Iceland." He

approaches? that included conces-

sions that the Soviet Union had

Mr. Shultz said he thought "pa-

holding a U.S.-Soviet summit

ing his first meeting with Mr. Rea-

gan in Geneva last November,

See ARMS, Page 6 :

made at Reykjavík.

the United States.

cerned with Japan's ties to develop-When Japanese officials learned ing countries said: "The Philip-Monday that the Aquino govern- pines' request will certainly give the

development aid, \$800 million, is beavily from Japan, a group that two and half times the amount To- includes most members of the As-

nesia and Brunei. Except for Singapore, the group

loan program, officials said. Last year, development aid in the Phil-Aquino government's proposal for \$800 million "is unrealistic," said a Foreign Ministry official.

bin Mohamad told Japanese officials that because of the swift appreciation of the Japanese currency his country was having trouble repaying its yen loans. He suggested that some debt be converted to equity in Malaysian businesses.

export-led economy shrank 1.8 per-

Both leaders asked for greater access to Japan's market. Government officials in Tokyo, meanwhile, pointed out that Japan's economie interests lie in other directions.

Referring to growing invest-ments in Taiwan, South Korea and China a Japanese Foreign Minis-try official said: "The Pacific Basin a dynamic trade zone, but we

As if to underscore the importance of economie relations closer to home, Mr. Nakasone's only foreign travel so far this fall was in Seoul and Beijing. The trips were made in part to soothe hard feelings that arose when former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio publicly sought to justify Japan's World War II military expansion. Mr. Nakasone dismissed Mr. Fujio after South Korea and China pro-

Still the prime minister's travels to him as rash and aggressive but are a fair indication of Japan's current political and economic priori-Western diplomats, meanwhile,

say that policy statements concerning Tokyo's desire to foster greater economic stability in Southeast Asia and the Pacific have encouraged the ASEAN countries in their approaches in Japan.

ments they aren't prepared to fol-



### Copter Down Off U.K.; 45 Feared Dead

By Francis X. Clines New York Times Service

LONDON - Forty-five persons were feared to have died Thursday in the crash of an oil rig helicopter in the icy waters of the North Sea off the Sheiland Islands. Only two passengers were res-

cued, according to reports from the crash scene, near the remote Brent oil fields more than 100 miles (about 160 kilometers) north of the Scottish coast. You can see bodies floating ev-

erywhere." said Doug Dale, keeper of the Sumburgh lightbouse on the southern tip of the Shetlands and a few miles from where the Boeing Vertol Chinook belicopter plunged into the sea.

ery of 19 bodies, with 26 persons missing in the frigid waters. "It is a terrible scene," Mr. Dale

said, describing the view from the lighthouse near the Sumburgh airfield, which the belicopter was approaching when it crashed. "It looks as if the helicopter has broken up beneath the water and bodies are gradually being released from the wreckage.

ish coast guard rescue belicopter, said, "Whatever happened must have happened very quickly." Mr. Mitchell was at the scene within minntes of the crash. He found two survivors clinging in bits

of wreckage. The survivors were See CRASH, Page 6

### Pretoria Says 2 Nations Planned Coup in Malawi

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG - The South African foreign minister said Thursday night that documents found in the wreckage of the air crash that killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique included evidence of a plot by Mozambique and Zimbabwe in overthrow the government of Malawi.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said he had sent official messages of protest to the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe demanding to know if they still supported a plan to overthrow the government of Malawi, the only black African country to maintain diplomatic tles with South Africa.

Mozambique and Zimbabwe have accused Malawi repeatedly of harboring rightist rebels of the Mo-zambican National Resistance movement, known as Renamo. which is trying to overthrow the Marxist government of Mozam-bique. The rebels are supported by South Africa.

In a hastily called press conference, Mr. Botha responded to a report in The Washington Times. That report quoted South African sources in Europe as saying that three days before he died in the plane crash. Mr. Macbel met in Maputo with Zimbabwe's defense minister. Ernest Kadungure, and its army commander, General Rex Nhongo, and discussed a strategy for overthrowing the government

of Malawi The Washington Times said that minutes of the meeting recovered at the crash site just inside South Africa's border disclosed a plan for isolating Malawi by blowing up difficulty in piecing together mate-bridges linking Malawi with Tanzania, and recruiting Mozambicans

in Malawi for subversive activities. Mr. Botha said Thursday night that South Africa had "fully informed" President Hastings Kamuzu Banda of the Maputo meeting, which was said to have been beld on Oct. 16 in the Mozambican

Mr. Banda's reaction had been, or and stained as if it had been soaked whether South Africa would assist in water. Handwritten notes in Porthe Malawi regime if the plot were carried out.

When asked why there had been releasing the document, Mr. Botha



Hastings Kamuzu Banda

### ON PAGE 2

A defense lawyer has requested that 22 black South African political leaders on trial for

A white member of the African National Congress was imprisoned for 25 years on treason and arson charges.

■ Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader, said Moscow has pledged continued aid to his South African guerrilla group.

Tuesday, and that there bad been difficulty in piecing together mateand translating the document from Portuguese to English.

Asked about likely allegations that the document was forged and part of a disinformation campaign, Mr. Botha replied, "There is not the slightest question of the authenticity of this document."

He held up what he said was the Mr. Botha declined to say what Original, encased in a plastic sheet tuguese were attached to the typewritten minutes.

"We do not possess this statioa delay of nearly three weeks in nery," Mr. Botha said. "We do not See MALAWL Page 2

PARIS - In an unusual expan-

Laurent SA, the French fashion Sources close to both groups also confirmed a report that they were planning an even larger move — a pese businessmen and government a \$325-million loan for a geother-prices for oil, timber and other pribid to jointly take control of officials in general and to Prime mal energy project on the Philipmary products that constitute Charles of the Ritz Ltd., the New Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in pine island of Luzon. The remain-Charles of the Ritz Ltd., the New York-based cosmetics subsidiary particular. of Squibb Corp., the U.S. producer

products and cosmetics. Charles of the Ritz, which markets Yves Saint Laurent perfume in the United States, is being sought

about \$600 million, sources close to Because of the de Benedetti stake in Saint Laurent, which the companies said would be worth about 255 million francs (\$37.9 million), both Tups could join forces to expand in the United States, including

Thursday, neither Mr. de Benedetti nor Pierre Berge, president of Yves Saint Laurent, would comment on a report of the proposed acquisition of the Squibh unit published Thursday by La Lettre de L'Expan-

port, the acquisition of Charles of the Ritz would be through a leveraged buyout. In a leveraged bryout, a company is bought with brrowed money, with inture earn-

See YVES, Page 19

# De Benedetti Asia Aid Requests Catch Tokyo Off Guard

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, left, and George P. Shultz leav-

ing the Soviet Embassy in Vienna on Thursday after their last round arms control talks ended in apparent failure.

Shultz, Shevardnadze

Report Arms Stalemate

east Asian leaders here in recent Aquino's arrival. President Corazon C. Aquino of ment planned to ask Japan for a yen-loan circle a headache."

the Philippines, who is to begin a loan package totaling \$1.6 billion.

The yen-loan circle a headache."

The yen-loan circle refers to four-day state visit Monday, foi- they were stunned. The portion for countries that have borrowed lows the Thai foreign minister, and the prime ministers of Singapore and Malaysia in talks with Japa-

nese officials. Western diplomats call the succession of visits over the past six weeks coincidental, but each leader has made strong appeals for eco-nomic aid and investment to Japa-Nakasone announced Wednesday has been suffering from depressed

kyo pledged to Manila last year.

"Everyone was surprised," said a nons, or ASEAN. The organization Foreign Ministry official. He addis made up of Malaysia, the Philiped with a laugh: "Mrs. Aquino is pines, Thailand. Singapore, Indobeing melodramatic."

der of the package would take time

Japan, with its export economy to consider, the government said, ored, would sharply tilt Japan's **Ramos Orders Military To Quash Any Plotting** 

in support of the president.

Attempts by Mr. Enrile to enlist the support of members of various Thursday of a possible plot by disthe moment in have been success-The president's position has also

Catholic Church have spoken out

been strengthened by an overture from the Communists to accept her offer of a cease-fire. In another development, a small bomb exploded Thursday night at a suburban Manila movie theater, slightly wounding at least seven persons. It was the sixth explosion

or firing of shots in the city in recent weeks. A city official who was attending the show said a small device was thrown from the seventh row toward the screen and that the intelligent enough to see the limits wounded had received shrapnel wounds in the legs.

No arrests were immediately re-

ported. The previous incidents have been blamed on people seeking to destabilize the government.
A highly placed Defense Minis-General Ramos, who is seen here as ury source said Thursday that he believed that Mr. Enrile's political dent and defense minister, ap- options had been narrowed and peared in be placing himself firmly that, following his strong words in on the side of Mrs. Aquino. In recent days, both the United over whether in break with the gov-States and the powerful Roman ernment or remain within it and



Fidel V. Ramos

retain his power base as defense

He described the colonels close on their own options for aggressive

In his statement, General Ramos referred to a report Wednesday in the newspaper Business Day describing plans for a "surgical operation" that would "take over the government, eliminate its toept and left-leaning elements, and retain Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino as presi-

Newspaper sources said the re-See RAMOS, Page 6

ippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand totaled \$1.6 billion. The Setting out Malaysia's case last month, Prime Minister Mahathir

Singapore's prime minister, Lee Kwan Yew, delivered a similar message, adding that ASEAN countries were relying on continued Japanese growth in spur their economies. Last year Singapore's

Japanese think that what's going well is the North Pacific Basin."

"The Japanese opened them-selves up," a U.S. Embassy official in Tokyo said. "They made state-

### More than six bours after the crash, officials reported the recov-

Gordon Mitebell, pilot of a Brit-

DELMAS. South Africa - For more than a year, Simon Vilakazi and 21 other black South African political leaders have been driven daily from Modderbee Prison in the countryside east of Johannesburg to a small courthouse in this corn-belt town 20 miles away.

The charges they face in a trial that began Jan. 20 are serious: high treason, terrorism, subversion and five charges of murder. All carry the death sentence.

But last week, Mr. Vilakazi heard his lawyer point out to the judge that none of the bundreds of prosecution witnesses, who have delivered nearly 8,000 pages of tes-timony, had referred to him. Nor does a single document of the 15,000 the state has submitted

The only evidence tendered to support the charges against Mr. Vi-

Chaskalson. There was no proof that be had attended the meetings.

Mr. Vilakazi's case was the most extreme, but the evidence against the others was hardly more substantial, Mr. Chaskalson argued. He asked that all of the accused be freed at the close of prosecution arguments, because the case was so flimsy it did not require answering.

If the request succeeds, South Africa's most controversial political trial in years will come to an abrupt end and the 22 defendants, who include some of the country's best-known black political leaders, will go free.

If it fails, the defense lawyers say, the case could last another year, during which the defendants might continue to be held without bail in Modderbee.

In that event, they will have been imprisoned, and rendered politicallakazi were two invitations to stu- ly inactive, for three years before

### ANC Leader Cites Soviet Aid



Washington Post Service

MOSCOW - The leader of the main black guerrilla group in South Africa said Thursday that the Soviet Union bad pledged continued military assistance to the anti-apartheid struggle.

Material assistance includes the supply of weaponry, as much as other things," said Oliver Tambo, president of the African National

Mr. Tambo said his meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, had demonstrated Moscow's "great sympathy and readiness to help as much as this country can help." He would not quantify Soviet military support.

Mr. Tambo also said Thursday that there were strong prospects that the group would "soon" open a mission in Moscow, although its diplomatic status is not yet clear.

dent meetings that were found in judgment is given. They were de-tional Congress to overthrow the tained for a year before the trial government by violence.

The trial follows a similar one community leaders from Sharpethat collapsed after 13 months in the Natal provincial capital of Pietermaritzburg in December.

That trial led to accusations in South African political and legal circles that the government of Prescourts as an extension of its deten-

Critics assert that the state brings complex but poorly based charges against political opponents in order in tie them up in long trials that keep them out of action.

Almost the entire leadership of the United Democratic Front, the main multiracial organization inside the country fighting apartheid, has been immobilized by the two trials for most of the period of unrest that has shaken South Africa since September 1984.

Thirty-eight leaders were arrested soon after the trouble began, including five who sought refuge in the British Consulate for several months in 1984, Sixteen were tried in the Pietermaritzburg case. The remaining 22, including Popo Molefe, the Front's general secretary, and Patrick Lekhota, the press sec-retary, were charged separately in

The state issued special certifi-cates prohibiting bail. These were ruled invalid on appeal and the Supreme Court of Natal province, noted for its bberal judgments, granted bail to the 16. The Supreme Court in Transvaal province refused bail to the 22 in Delmas.

The Pietermaritzburg trial halted abruptly when the Natal attorney general conceded that there was insufficient evidence to justify the charges, and withdrew them.

The charges in the Delmas trial have been framed differently, but the allegations are similar: that the million since Aug. 27, when 21 peraccused were involved in a conspir- sons died in clashes with security acy with the outlawed African Na- forces.

Among the 22 defendants are ville and surrounding black townships in the Vaal Triangle, an industrial region south of Johannesburg, where the unrest began on Sept. 2, 1984. The prosecution contends that this was the start ident Pieter W. Botha was using the of an operation masterminded by the United Democratic Front and the African National Congress to cause chaos leading to revolution.

> Five township officials were killed in the violence that broke out that day. The 22 are accused of being collectively responsible for

> Despite the charges, the mood in the prisoners' dock as the defendants arrive each day is anything but tense. The Delmas courthouse has become a place of political pilgrimage, with of black supporters, white sympathizers, diplomats and dignitaries journeying there to

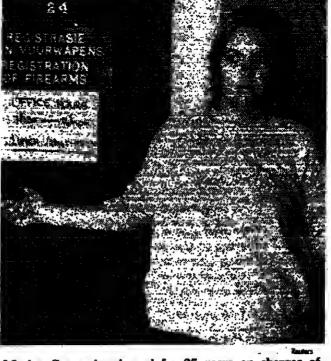
■ Violence in Soweto

Residents of Soweto said Thursday that the police killed five blacks and wounded dozens in two bours of gunfire near the bomes of two anti-apartheid activists, The Associated Press reported from Jo-

The government reported two deaths in the incident near the homes of Winnie Mandela and Albertina Sisulu.

Residents said the shooting bean Wednesday night when the police tried to evict people who refused to pay increased rents for government houses. The government Burean for Information said that about 100 blacks threw gasoline bombs at a security vehicle.

The death toll given by residents was the highest reported in Johannesburg's black township of 1.5



Marion Sparg. imprisoned for 25 years on charges of treason and arson, outside a courtroom in Johannesburg.

### White Member of ANC Jailed For 25 Years in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG - A white ince this year. She also admitted stations, was imprisoned Thursday ty in Johannesburg. for 25 years on charges of treason and arson.

Marion Sparg, 28, a former jour-nalist who said she was a "soldier" in the ANC, the main guerrilla organization fighting white domina-tion in South Africa, bugged and kissed her family as she was led to

She pleaded guilty to placing mines at police stations in Johannesburg and in eastern Cape prov-

member of the banned African Na- taking part in 1981 in gasoline tional Congress, who planted bomb attacks on offices of the cenmines at three South African police trist white Progressive Federal Par-

In sentencing Miss Sparg, Justice P.J. van der Walt described her as a dedicated and unrepentant mem-ber of the ANC's military wing.

Miss Sparg had told the court she acted out of patriotism and not treason in planting the mines. The main value of my actions as

I saw it," she said, "was simply that those bombs were directed at a structure that symbolized apart-

### WORLD BRIEFS

### Abu Nidal Linked to Turkish Attack

ANKARA (AP) - A prosecutor's report released Thursday said that the attack on an Istanbul synagogue in September was among a series of terrorist acts carried out in Turkey by the group led by Abu Nidal.

terrorist acts carried out in Turkey by the group ted by Abu Nidal.

The report was the first official statement linking Abu Nidal with the Sept. 6 attack in which 21 Jewish worshippers was killed. The two men who staged the attack were killed when hand grenades they were carrying

The mention of Abu Nidal in connection with the synagogue attack was contained in an indictment of five Palestimans for the murder of a Jordanian diplomat in 1985. No elaboration was given, with the indictment merely listing "Abu Nidal actions in Turkey

### Turks Accused of Firing on Kefugees

ATHENS (Reuters) - Greece accused Turkish troops of firing on Iranian refugees at a border crossing point to force them into Greek

A government spokesman said Wednesday that the Turkish authorities were forcing refugees who had traveled across Turkey from Iran to enter Greece at the Evros River between the two countries. "When the Greek authorities try to obstruct the Iranians from coming into the country," he said, "the Turks then shoot at them. That is a very serious matter. They are being fired on from the Turkish side."

In Ankara, Turkey denied the charge and accused Athens of turning back asylum-seekers in breach of the Geneva Convention on the status of refugees. A Turkish Foreign Ministry described as "deceiving and distorted" a report by the Athens News Agency that the Turkish authorities were gathering thousands of Iranian refugees in Istanbul and paying

#### Chissano Sworn In to Succeed Machel

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) - Joaquim Chissano was sworn in Thursday as the second president of Mozambique and declared that the nation's first duty was to defeat the anti-government guerrillas that are said to be supported by South Africa.

In his first presidential speech to a mass audience, Mr. Chissano de-clared that the "total chimination" of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement was "the most sacred and fundamental of tasks in this phase of our history."

This is a struggle in which there cannot be any compromises of any sort," he said. Mr. Chissano, formerly foreign minister, succeeds Samora Machel, who was killed-Oct. 19 in a plane crash in South

poor health.



## Hopes for Soviet Pullout From Afghanistan Appear to Fade

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Pakistani and U.S. officials were voicing some optimism earlier this year about the possibility of a negotiated settlement to end the war in Afghanistan and bring a with-drawal of more than 100,000 Soviet

But now the consensus in Pakistan is that the diplomatic and military stalemate is so severe that it is likely to prolong the war, which began months before Soviet troops moved across the border in large numbers in December 1979.

in the rugged hills and valleys of Afghanistan, just across the border from Peshawar, fighting crupted again this fall after what many said was a relative bill from spring to late summer. In early spring. Afghan rebels suffered greatly from Soviet bombing and artillery campaigns in civilian areas surrounding Soviet-controlled bases, supply

The depopulation of much of the countryside made it more difficult for the guerrillas, or mujahidin, to obtain shelter, food and intelligence on Soviet troop movements from villagers. As a result, guerrilla leaders were forced to shift tactics, sometimes beeding the appeals of

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

villagers not to attack at harvest time lest Soviet forces retaliate by destroying crops and homes.

By all accounts, the resumed fighting this fall around Kabul, the capital, and throughout the north has proven the re-silience of the guerrillas, who are said to be receiving hundreds of millions of dollars a year in covert assistance from the United States and Arab countries.

Meanwhile, negotiations to end the war have dragged on for years under the were grounds for hope last spring, but the stan.

talks failed to achieve significant pro-

Many analysts say that the main rea-son the talks foundered is that they failed to address a central issue: the composition of the government after all outsiders end their support for the combatants. The assumption widely held in Pakistan is that the rebels will never lay down their arms unless the Communists give up

their control of Kabul. The sense of hopelessness in the negotiations arises from the feeling that Russia is not ready to negotiate any significant changes in the composition of the government in Kabul. Nor does Moscow seem troubled by the cost of the war - keeping a friendly regime on its southern border seems of vital importance to the

Lately, in fact, Afghan watchers in Peshawar and in Islamabad and Washington have been fascinated by the troubles the Kabul Communists face in trying to win political acceptability in Afghani-

while, told U.S. embassies Tuesday sions of these gases to be gradually tured gases that break down ozone such private groups as the Environ-that the Reagan administration eliminated, according to environ- in the upper atmosphere.

Major General Najibullah, who replaced Babrak Karmal as the Afghan leader in May, said recently that he would welcome into his government any political leaders now stationed outside the country. His comment was read in Afghans Scuffle at UN Pakistan as an appeal to guerrilla supporters to defect.

General Najibullah also has accelerated Kabul's promises to protect the sen-sitivities of Moslems in Afghanistan and to establish a network of community councils to give villagers a voice.

But few Afghans in Pakistan see any evidence that General Nanbuilah's tactics will work politically. Indeed the Afghan government seems more divided

There have always been two factions within the Communist Party in Afghanistan, and now there seem to be three because of rivalry between General Najibullah and Mr. Karmal.

plagued with problems. The seven major ed the combatants.

mental Defense Fund, which re-

tion would cause 1.4 million skin

creasing ultraviolet radiation on the Earth would lead to a growing

number of dysfunctions of the im-

that all estimates of skin cancer

cases and deaths were subject to.

the results were supported after re-view, it would mean that controls

would have to be quickly placed on

the production of chlorofluorocar

bous. The compounds are used in

refrigerants and foams and, outside the United States, in aerosols. They

are barred from most aerosols in

But agency officials said that if

wide margins of error.

The agency also said that in-

military strategies and they continue to engage in fierce battles among them-

Afghan diplomats twice assaulted a visiting group of anti-government rebels at the United Nations on Thursday in an effort to block a news conference. The Associated Press reported, quoting a Pakistani diplomat accompanying the re-

The incident came a day after the General Assembly approved, 122-20, a resolution calling for immediate withdrawal

of Soviet troops from Afghanistan: Mansoor-Suhail, press attaché of the Pakistani mission, said three members of the Afghan mission attacked two visiting rebels as they stepped off an escalator. The visitors retreated to the fourth floor but when they came back down they were guerrillas remain again attacked. Security guards separat

### NASA Overhauls Shuttle Management

Soviet Defense Chief Reported Ailing

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov, the Soviet defense minister, missed a Moscow rally Thursday marking the 69th anniversity of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, intensifying speculation that he is in

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and other members of the

roling Polithuro attended the rally at the Palace of Congresses, that

Marshal Sokolov, a nonvoting Politburo member, was not present.

According to a notice published Wednesday in the armed forces newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda, Marshal Sokolov, 75, will also not take part

in Friday's traditional military parade through Red Square. Military attachés in Moscow said unofficial reports had circulated for weeks that

Marshal Sokolov was in poor health but the nature of his illness was not.

WASHINGTON (WP) — Space agency officials have announced a management overhaul for the space shattle program that shifts anthomy from Houston to Washington and puts at the holm one of the top officials involved in the decision to launch the shuttle Challenger on Jan. 28. The craft exploded, killing the seven astronauts on board.

The changes at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. announced Wednesday, are designed to clarify lines of authority and improve communications, strengthen Washington's leadership of the program and make better use of space centers, Richard H. Troly, associate NASA administrator for space flight, said at NASA headquar-

The most controversial aspect of the change is the appointment of Arnold Aldrich to become director of the shuttle program at NASK s Washington headquarters, taking over some of the responsibility that had been Mr. Truly's. Last year, Mr. Aldrich became manager of the shurtle program at Johnson Space Center in Houston. He has worked in NASA's. manued space program since 1959 and is the highest-ranking official involved in the decision to launch Challenger who remains in a position of authority with the space agency.

### Walker, U.S. Spy, Gets Life in Prison

BALTIMORE (AP) — John A. Walker Jr. was sentenced Thursday to life in prison for masterminding an espionage ring that sold military secrets to the Soviet Union for 17 years.

His son was sentenced to 25 years under a plea bargain, in return for the Son was sentenced to 25 years under a plea bargain, in return for the Son was sentenced to 25 years under a plea bargain, in return for the Son was sentenced to 25 years under a plea bargain, in return for the Son was sentenced to 25 years under a plea bargain, in return for the Son was sentenced Thursday to like the son was sentenced to 25 years.

John Walker's guilty plea, that prosecutors respected despite lingering

questions about the case. Judge Alexander Harvey 2d of the U.S. district court said he would recommend that Mr. Walker, 49, and his son, Michael, 24, serve their terms without the chance of parole. "In my opinion," the judge told the Walkers, "your espionage activities have caused a tremendous harm to the security of this nation."

### The "imminent" implementa- For the Record

The Justice Department's criminal division is studying whether a special prosecutor should be appointed to investigate Lyn Nofziger, a former political aide to President Ronald Reagan who allegedly lobbied the White House on behalf of a defense contract after leaving the government, a Justice Department spokesman said Thursday. (AP)

President Ronald Reagan signed a bill on Thursday overhanking U.S. immigration laws. The new law imposes fines on employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens but grants amnesty to millions of aliens who came without permission to the United States before Jan. 1, 1982. (Reuters) A U.S. official, Chester A. Crocker, arrived in Studen for a one-day visit Thursday, 24 hours after offering U.S. mediation in the civil war that is

crippling the south. Mr. Crocker is assistant secretary of state for African

### U.S. Alarmed by Lead Levels in Tap Water

By Michael Weisskopf Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Nearly one

New York Times Service

sessment by the Environmental

cases of skin cancer and 800,000

cancer deaths in the next 88 years

because of depletion of atmospher-

ic ozone. This would be more than

double these two rates today.

WASHINGTON - A draft as-

Protection Agency projects that the United States could have 40 million posal is to be put forward in Gene-

of every five Americans served by public water systems consumes levels of lead in drinking water higher than those the U.S. government considers safe, the Environmental Protection Agency has reported.
The agency said Wednesday that

it was considering rules in reduce by more than half the amount officially tolerated as safe.



PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY 600 N. Sepuivedo âlvd., Los Angeles, California 90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

drinking water of 38 million people nationwide accounts for slightly lower intelligence among 143,500 children every year, according to a draft copy of a new report by the

would propose a "near-term

freeze" on manufactured chemicals

va next month when the industrial-

ized nations meet to seek an

agreement on control of such

It also accounts for 118,400 cases of bypertension, 75 strokes and 370 heart attacks among middle-aged white males, and higher risk of pregnancy complications among 622,000 women of child-bearing age, according to the agency's anal-

The rules are now under consideration by the agency on the basis of requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. They have not yet

of millions of Americans was at risk, expects to make the proposals next year, officials said. Under the proposals, which the officials said would become final in

1988, the amount of lead permissi-

been formally proposed.

The EPA, which said the bealth

The excess lead found in the bomes would be reduced to 20 parts per million from the current standard of 50 parts per million.

U.S. to Seek International Curbs to Protect Ozone

mental and industry representa-

tives who were told about the State

Department message on Tuesday.

diction on cancer is now under re-

view by an independent panel of

scientists. It presumes a continua-

The environmental agency's pre-

According to the report Wednes-day, the lower lead levels would mean a net saving in the country of \$800 million a year, half in bealth and remedial education costs and half in the cost of repairing pipes, water beaters, meters and other equipment corroded by water con-

The primary source of lead in drinking water is the plumbing system of most American homes. Acidic, soft water dissolves lead in the solder connecting copper water pipes, resulting in contamination of tap water.

Lead, a potentially lethal poison, long has been known as the cause of serious bealth problems includ-ing growth and mental retardation. strokes, sterility, anemia, premature births, bypertension and heart attacks, when consumed in large ble in water flowing in taps in doses.

### Pope Will Visit 8 Cities in U.S.

WASHINGTON - Pope

The cities he will visit from Sept. 10 to Sept. 18 are Miami; Columbia, South Carolina: New Orleans; San Antonio, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona; Los Angeles; San Francisco; and Monterey, California.
In addition to the meetings

with Catholic groups, John Paul also is to meet with Jewish leaders and take part in a prayer service with delegates of various faiths in South Carolina, according to the National Conference of Catholic Bishops,

#### mune system and eye cataracts, risouble these two rates today. For the longer term, the United tion of the current growth in use of The agency's cancer predictions. The State Department, mean-States will ask for all or most emischlorofluorocarbons, manufacture sharply higher than those from ing losses of crops and forest products and a depletion of aquatic Officials of the agency cautioned that since the risk assessment was still under review by the agency's scientific advisory board, it was subject to revision. They also said

Ozone acts as a shield, keeping cently estimated that ozone deple-

from the sun from reaching the cancers in the next 40 years.

Next September

much of the ultraviolet radiation

Although ozone depletion is a

global problem, no attempt was

made by the agency to estimate the

cancer risks worldwide.

John Paul II will visit eight U.S. cities next year and celebrate a series of outdoor Masses such as the ones that drew millions of Americans during his 1979 trip, it was announced Wednesday.

> The projection of 40 million skin cancer cases, of which 800,000 would lead to death, was described as neither a best case nor a worst case picture. Using as a base a substantially slower growth in the use of the chlorofluorocarbons, the agency found that the projected risks would be lowered by 90 percent. With faster growth in their

the United States now.

The call for a worldwide freeze and eventual elimination of the use of substances that damage the ozone layer represents a shift for the administration, which has been saying further study is needed. It is ministrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and supported tween the by the State Department and the Iranians.

National Oceanic and Atmospher
Also on ic Administration.

use cancer risks would increase

fourfold, the agency projected.

Environmentalists bave urged the end of use of chlorolluorocarbons over 5 to 10 years.

### **MALAWI:** Coup Plot Alleged

(Continued from Page 1) bind documents this way. The style and language is there. It doesn't matter who alleges the document is

Mr. Botha said it was not clear from the documents who constituted the full Mozambican delegation, but he said that Prime Minister Mario Machingo was present. Emmerson Munangagwa. Zimbabwe's minister for state security, also was present, he said

tion of the plan, according to Mr. Botha, involved the massing of armed forces on the Malawian border, including Soviet and Cuban

Mr. Botha called the plans outlined in the minutes diabolical and dangerous." Shortly after the plane crash,

Mozambican survivors said in Maputo that South African security forces combed the wreckage looking for documents while the evacuation of the survivors was delayed.

IRAN: Exchange of Hostages for Weapons Is Reported

(Continued from page 1) would occur with a rise in world oil

On Sept. 14, 1985, according to news service reports, Turkish sources said that a DC-8 cargo plane flying from Tabriz, Iran, to Spain had landed at a Tel Aviv airport after developing communications problems.

Sources said on Wednesday that the plane, which the Turks thought was American-owned, had carried reported to be the approach recom- a shipment of unlitary equipment mended by Lee M. Thomas, ad- that had originated in Israel and a shipment of unlitary equipment had been arranged after talks between the American officials and

> Also on Sept. 14, 1985, Mr. Weir was released in Lebanon after 16 months in captivity by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad group, which had been holding him and demand-

### Harry's New York Bar .

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ing the release of 17 terrorists in Kuwaiti prisons. U.S. officials re-Syrian demands to free the hosfused to discuss details of the re-

A similar shipment took place in July, another source said, around the time that Father Jerico was released. It is not clear what kind of military cargo was contained in the shipments, which sources said were purchased on the private arms market and eventually paid for by the Iranian government. The United States, sources said, had agreed not

to interfere with such purchases. Senior U.S. officials, including the president, have frequently said that U.S. policy precludes negotiating with terrorists or nations that support terrorism to obtain the

freedom of American hostages. Wednesday expressed anger and resentment at what they asserted

could be a reversal of that policy.

The idea of opening a channel for U.S. officials to discuss the hostages with the Iranians carne less than the policy.

Since then, Reagan administration has publicly declared a policy of barring any shipments of U.S. could be a reversal of that policy.

tages, according to informed U.S. sources. It was only after a top Iranian official intervened traveled to Damascus that the first four hostages from the airliner were

Pursuing the Israeli suggestion of a conduit to the Transans, Mr. McFarlane met in London with David Kiniche, who at the time was director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, to discuss how to open the channel, Mr. Shifter reported

A secret supplying of military equipment to the Iranians by the Israelis in 1981-82 has been publicly acknowledged by Ariel Sharon. reedom of American hostages.

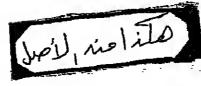
Some State Department officials

Some State Department officials ments was denied at the time by State Department spokesmen.

tages with the Iranians came last military equipment to Iran or ap-year from the Israelis, according to proving third countries selling U.S. a report Wednesday over Israeli surplus arms to Tehran.
Radio by its Washington correspondent, Shimon Shiffer sources said, the McFarlane discussions.

U.S. officials found out as a resions were conducted without the suit of the June 1985 hijacking of a knowledge of key State Department World Airlines jet that Is ment officials.





### **EUROPEAN TOPICS**

#### Orkneys in Campaign Against Nuclear Plant

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THURSO. Scotland - The Orkney Islands have asked Norway and Denmark to reclaim them after more than 500 years under British rule. It is a humorous altempt to emphasize their otherwise bitter opposition to the construction of a nuclear waste reprocessing plant on the nearby Scottish mainland. If the islands ceased to be British, the islanders say, the six-mile-wide (10-kilometer-wide) Pentland Firth dividing them from Scotland would become international waters, which would restrict radioactive discharges into the sea.

A petition signed by most of the 19,000 islanders stressed the islands' historic links to Scandinavia and "humbly" asked consultation on their constitutional stams. The Orkney Islands, once ruled by the Vikings, came under the Scottish crown in 1472. A Danish official said there was no doubt the islands were constitutionally British. There was no immediate reaction from Nor-

The islanders oppose the construction of a nuclear plant at Dounreay on the Scottish coast on the ground that it would endanger their fishing, farming and tourist industries. Public hearings on the proposed construction have been going on for the last seven months and are expected to end by mid-November.

#### Private Prisons Planned by France

RARIS - In an effort to cope with chronic prison overcrowding, the French government plans to contract for the building of about 60 private prisons during the next four years. About 50,000 inmates currently are jammed into prisons designed to hold a total of 32,500, and the number is growing."

Justice Minister Albin Chalandon expects to accommodate 25,000 prisoners in new private prisons and to create 10,000 more places in the public prison system. The new prisons would be huilt and managed by private contractors using private guards, although the government would retain overall control. The plan for private prisons would cost less than the construction of new. public prisons, according to Mr.

The measure may run into trouble at the Constitutional Council and the Council of State, then.

which have to approve it before it goes to Parliament. The minister of social affairs already has pointed out that, under the constitution, private guards would have the right to go on strike. Guards in public prisons do not have that right.

#### Around Europe

BERN — The Swiss Army's 80,000 bicycles will be replaced before the year 2000 by lighter models, according to the Defense. Ministry. The present black, sin-gle-speed army bicycle dates back to 1905 and weighs 22.5 kilograms (50 pounds). The army bikes are popular among civilians because of their sturdiness.



Swiss troops will be trad-ing in their bicycles for newer and lighter models.

ROME - Italy's Radical Party has voted to postpone the dis-solution of the party in favor of a new membership campaign. The party had said in July that it would dissolve itself unless it managed to increase membership to 10,000 by the end of October. The membership went up from 2,356 to over 5,000, and the party's recent congress voted overwhelmingly to put off the 10,000-member deadline until the end of the year. It also voted to disband automatically if it did not reach the 10,000-mark by

REYKJAVIK - Gam Kasparov, the world chess champion, is to play a Soviet defector, Viktor Korchnoi, in a tournament here early next year, the. Chess Federation of Iceland said

Wednesday. In the past, the Soviet Union has threatened to withdrawits players from matches in which Mr. Korchnoi takes part. Apart from the 23-year-old Soviet champion, organizers said four of the world's top 12 grandmasters would take part in the Feb. 19 to March 3 tournament: Mr. Korchnoi, Jan Timman of the Netherlands, Nigel Short of Britain and Ljubomir Ljubojevic of Yugoslavia. The winner is to receive a prize of \$10,000, and the runner-up \$6,000.

BRUSSELS - In an effort to enhance the feeling of European identity among citizens of the European Community, EC ministers agreed this week to replace road signs at borders among its 12 member nations. As of Jan. 1. 1988, the familiar round, white, red-rimmed border-control signs will be replaced by a square, blue sign bearing the name of the country being entered in white letters encircled by 12 yellow stars — the Community's em-blem. Officials said the new signs symbolized the fact that fronters were being dispensed with. However, customs inspections themselves are still in the process of being phased out.

BOLZANO, Italy — Female members of the South Tyrolian People's Party in the northern Italian province of Bolzano complained at a party congress early this year that their husbands were so engaged in politics that they hardly spent any time with their families. The complaint did not go unheeded. The party leadership approved a resolution stating that as of Jan. 1, "every first weekend of the month will be exempt from political activi-

VIBORG, Denmark — The 325 postmen and women of this western Danish town will receive a course on dog psychology be-cause about 65 of them have been bitten by dogs this year. Roger Abrantes, a behavior psychologist, said the best way to approach an aggressive dog is 10 crouch low, avoid smiling and make chewing sounds for 20 seconds. Mr. Abrantes has already given a course on dog psycholo-gy to readers of electricity me-

-SYTSKE LOOLJEN

### Soviet Arms Buildup Pressures Oslo to Beef Up Forces

By Peter Maass ternational Herald Tribine

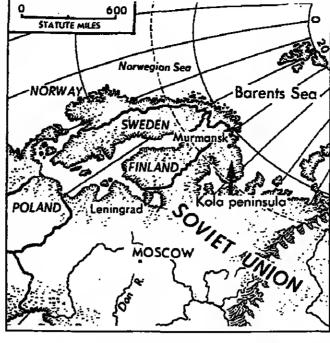
OSLO - The Soviet military buildup on the Kola peninsula has heightened tension in the Nordic region and put pressure on Norway to strengthen its armed forces, according to senior government offi-

The improvements on the Kola peninsula, less than 62 miles (100 kilometers) from Norway's border in the Arctic, are jeopardizing Oslo's decades-old pursuit of a low-tension military region. And this is forcing the Labor government to deal with new calls for changes in the country's political stance to-ward the Soviet Union.

General Fredrik Bull-Hansen, Norway's most influential military officer, made an unprecedented public plea late last month for a doubling in the growth rate of military spending. He warned that current outlays would only cover the costs for an adequate defense of the northern half of Norway.

For 1986, the military hudget is to total 15.9 billion kroner (\$2.11 billion), or an estimated 3 to 3.5 percent of the gross domestic product, which is a nation's economic

The general's request, however, was rejected as unrealistic by most politicians and failed to rouse much enthusiasm among the public, which strongly supports the country's dovish defense policy. But it reflects the unease felt within portions of the Norwegian military



and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which Norway is a "We could and should do more." founding member.

licy Research Institute, a highly re-spected think tank. "We must be prepared to make the mental and psychological adjustments required for the difficult times ahead.

A senior Norwegian general said.

In the past two decades, the Kola "The time of low regional ten-sion is over," warned a report this largest concentration of Soviet milyear by the Norwegian Foreign Po- itary power. It houses two-thirds of the Kremlin's submarine fleet and, in wartime, would be used for launching aircraft raids on the United States.

According to senior NATO offi- Defense Ministry official. "Then

cials, this has radically increased we are not better off than when we the strategic value of Norway and started." the Norwegian Sea. In a war, the Russians would need to control any sharp increase io military northern Norway to effectively use spending, mainly because of the the Kola installations for disrupting the U.S.-European sea lanes and for bombing America.

But if the Russians were prevented from gaining control of northern Norway, the Kola fleet would be bottled up.

"Norway has moved from being on the flank of a conflict to being at the center of it," said a Western diplomat. Reflecting a concern that Norway's defense policy is outdated, he added, "We're not sure that the Norwegians are aware of what's

happened."
Since World War II, Norway has followed a policy often called "Nordpolitik," which tries to foster friendly relations with Moscow hy avoiding any provocative military actions. Oslo has refused to allow nuclear weapons or the permanent stationing of NATO troops on its soil, for example, and forbids any nilitary maneuvers near its 122mile Soviet border.

Such policies are popular in Norway and won't change in the foreseeable future, analysts say. But more subtle changes are being urged on the government, which

remains cautious. "If we do something that could be seen as drastic, that could lead to an increased number of Soviet forces in this area," said a senior

by focusing oo increased cooperation with its NATO partners. For example, the frequency and scope of NATO maneuvers in the Norwegian Sea has slowly increased, civilian and military officials say.

revenue.

Osio has agreed to store ammunition and equipment for a U.S. Marine amphibious brigade that would be deployed in Norway during a crisis or war.

Mainstream politicians oppose

message that such a move would

send to Moscow, hut also because

the fall in world oil prices has

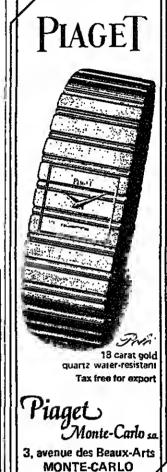
slashed the government's annual

Instead, the government appears

to be reacting to the Kola buildup

NATO officials acknowledge that in wartime the defense of Norway would depend on speedy reinforcements from other NATO countries, notably the United

The Western diplomat said the Norwegians' cautious military policy argues against the specific steps to ensure that those reinforcements take place quickly."



### **Tory Accusations** Of Bias in News Rejected by BBC

New York Times Service LONDON - The British Broadcasting Corp. has rejected Conser-vative Party allegations of bias in its news coverage, cautioning that it would "resist undue influence from any political party."

In a rebuttal signed Wednesday by Marmaduke Hussey, the new chairman of the BBC's board of governors, the network defended its coverage of the U.S. bombing raids in Libya in April as a fair, accurate and thoroughly professional approach."

The coverage had been crincized as an unjournalistic exercise that revealed a bias against the govern-ment of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who permitted the Unit-ed States to use British bases for the bombing.
But the BBC responded: "We

vigorously reject the suggestion that either consciously or by accident, the BBC correspondents, editors and scriptwriters fail to meet the high standards of impartiality which we guard so jealously."



Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC television, at a press conference at which he rejected bias allegations.

The prominence of Mr. Hussey in the defense was considered significant, since it had been rumored that he was appointed hy Mrs. Thatcher to serve as a more critical.

### France Deports 6 Spaniards

Jacques Chirac of France began his first visit to Madrid on Thursday after France expelled six Spaniards to Spain in its toughest action ver against suspected Basque separatist guerrillas.

Four of the six were high-ranking members of the Basque extremist group ETA, police sources said. They were detained in a police raid on Wednesday and turned over Thursday to Spanish authorities,

Heavy security surrounded Mr. Chirac's visit after ETA, the Basque-language acronym for Basque Homeland and Freedom. had threatened revenge.

Relations between France and Spain, once soured by Spanish accusations that ETA freely used southwest France as a sanctuary in its war for Basque independence. have gone from stormy to cordial since President François Mitterrand started a crackdown four years ago on separarists.

France has deported 22 Basques Thatcher to serve as a more critical, to Spain since it started a policy of day-to-day manager of BBC policy. summary expulsions in July. But

MADRID — Prime Minister was the largest single group.

The French raid on Wednesday

at a furniture factory near the Spanish border yielded crucial information on planned ETA attacks in Madrid and Barcelona, police sources said. Police also found large sums of money, police uniforms and weapons, iocluding launchers for advanced heat-guid-



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1944 Laminated windscreen 1944 Safety cage

Windscreen defroster

Windscreen washers 1956 Safety steering column with shear coupling

Front 2-point safety helt anchorages t 957 1958 Rear safety belt anchorages 1959 Front 3-point safety belts fitted 1960 Padded instrument paner 1965 Brake servo and rear pressure limiting valve

Rear window defroster 1966 1966 Triangle split hraking system Anti burst door locks 1966 Roll-over bar in roof 1966

Impact-absorbing body sections front and rear 1966 Multi-adjustable safety seat 1966 Impact absorbing steering column Seat anchorage of safety design

Rear safety belts/fitted Head restraints front

1969 Inertia reel belts front "Fasten safety belts" warning light inertia reel belts rear

Child proof door locks Headlight wiper/washers 1973 Side impact members in doors 1973 Crumple zone in steering wheel

1974 Shock-absorbing bumpers Multi stage impact-absorbing steering column Fuel-tank isolated and protected from rear impact 1974 1974 Bulh integrity sensors

Stepped-bore hrake master cylinde 1975 Day running lights Anti corrosinn brake pipes of special alloy Wide angle rear view mirror, eliminating "dead zone

Audio-visual belt reminder

1974

1982

1982 Fuel tank forward of rear axle Non-locking brakes (ABS) 1985 Electronic traction control (ETC) 1986 Safety belt pre-tensioner

Anti-submarining guards in seats



the Volvo 760 may vary from market to market. The Volvo PV 444, introduced in 1944, was the first post-war automobile to be made at the Yolvo factories. Valvo Car Corporation 3-405 08 Göteborg, Sweden

Making Cars Safer

# Herald Tribune.

### A Time for Compromise

After six years of Reagan conservatism, the new Democratic majority of 55 senators will powerfully revitalize people who have lately been ashamed to be labeled — well, call it the L-word. What an error it would be, however, to look at Tuesday's election results and see only the resurgence of liberals. The voters sant messages to both sides.

If President Reagan reads his message

right, he will try to work with, not war against, the new all-Democratic Congress, whose election reflects regional economic discontent. If the Democrats read their message right, they will see in the election of at least eight new Republican governors evidence that people like the way Republicans manage public business. Their task, as Ronald Reagan enters the winter of his presidency, will be to show that liberalism

and fiscal responsibility are congruent. An all-Democratic Congress means a different climate, one calling for a considerahly more conciliatory approach from the White House. But atmospherics are only the start. On issues of foreign policy, Mr. Reagan faces a rocky road. On two hig economic issues, he faces a stone wall. Conciliadon will have to run both ways.

The president's Strategic Defense Initiative was both a plus and minus in the campaign. The winners included supporters and opponents of his vision for space-based missile defense, and the new Senate seems likely to support the president's research program at about the present level - balf of what the president wants. Half is roughly right, given doubts about the program among scientists. That level also would leave the door open for Mr. Reagan to do what he ought already to have done: compromise with Moscow on limiting SDI as

part of an agreement to cut offensive forces. The Democratic Senate is likely to be tougher on the "contra" war in Nicaragua. On crucial votes, Mr. Reagan bas lonked to the Republican Senate for support he could not find in the Democratic House. But even Senate sentiment for aiding the rebels has never been powerful - with votes like 53 to 46 in 1985, and 53 to 47 this year. The new Senate is likely to be uneasy, if not hostile, about an unpopular war whose means are less than bonorable and whose aims

the president has yet plausibly to define. The bardest issues will remain economic, starting with new pressure for barriers to foreign trade. Some Democratic candidates assailed the administration's support of open trade. The president wisely vetoed protectionist legislation for textiles, apparel and shoes, and lobbied bard to defeat a harsh, catchall protectionist hill in the Senate. Anger over the trade-related farm depression quite likely hastened Republican losses in Georgia and the Dakotas. And trade probably made the difference in North Carolina, where the textile industry

is a major employer. Resisting such pressure has been hard enough with a Senate controlled by Republicans, traditional watchmen against proteccionism. Think bow much harder that will be now. The corpse of the Reonhlican Senate had not cooled before Senator Robert Byrd, the Democrats' likely leader, promised to put a trade bill on Mr. Reagan's desk. Fighting off protectionism. a cause in which the administration believes, will be hard. Forcing down the budget deficit, a cause in which the administration only purports to believe, will be harder.

The Democrats' victory does not reduce the budget deficit by a single dollar. Indeed, Democrais are apt to want to breathe some humanity back into government. Yet to boost one program now requires cutting another, or raising taxes.

The Democrats will have to choose. Either they can show courage about the need for new revenue and serious spending cuts, or they can try to maneuver the blame onto the president. He has demonstrated his skill at maneuvering blame onto a Congress controlled by both parties; an all-Democratic Congress will be an even easier target. What a sorry way for so popular a president to traverse his last two years in office.

The election has given the Democrats back not only power but responsibility. How can so deeply divided a government function? Only if winners and losers recognize, once the confetti is swept up and the cameras are packed, that compromise and conciliation must be the priority for both houses, both parties and both branches.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### The Real Opposition

The predictors were, as usual, wrong or at least not quite right. Just as the Republican capture of the Senate in 1980 had been pretry much unforeseen, so was Tuesday's outcome. The Democrats won a handsome victory in the Senate, not even close to being the squeaker we all foresaw. A year ago we printed an admonition from a Democtat to her colleagues that they had better get their act together in case they won the Senate in 1986 and thus, controlling Congress, were seen by the electorate in 1988 as having considerable responsibility for the condition of the country at that time.

This theme has been sounded repeatedly in recent days, and now, amid the congratulations, the pointed and relevant questions are being asked: Is Robert Byrd really the person an ascendant and ambioous Demo cratic Senate majority wishes to have as its leader? Do the Democrats have the discipline and imagination to come forward with plausible alternatives to administration policy? What are they? And so on. Our question is somewhat different. It is: Can the Democrats be as effective an opposition to the Republican administration as the Republican-run Senate has been?

Yes, we know: Within the Republican membership of the Senate, from Jesse Helms, say, to Lowell Weicker, there are political chasms as wide and temperamental differences as sharp as anything you find on the Democrats' side of the aisle. It is also true that on various major issues the Senate Republicans have encouraged Mr. Reagan in some of his most misbegotten ideas. But it is also the case and, in our view, the central fact of the way the country has been governed for several years, that determined, intelligent Republican inioaoves and/or resistance in the Senate bave been a force for good, Bob Dole, Alan Simpson, Richard Lugar, Nancy Kassebaum, William Coben, Bob Packwood, Pete Domenici - there are more, but these are among the many Senate Republicans who have made their weight felt in invaluable ways on everything from fiscal policy to the Philippines and South

Our point is not that the Democratic Senate should treat Mr. Reagan with the same deference the Republicans did (even when those Republicans were fighting him). The country did not elect a Democratic majority to play at being something else. But Boh Dole's Republicans surely did give some lessons in bow to influence an administration to good effect. The Democrats, wbo are - and are meant to be - the real opposition, take over from pros.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Comment

#### Reagan and the Elections

Has the old magician finally lost his touch, now that he too has discovered what it is like to lose an election? At first glance it lonks like it. The Republican Party invested countless millions of dollars, and President Reagan huge quantities of his miraculous personal appeal in the campaign for Tues-day's U.S. midterm elections. But the Democrats have recaptured control of the Senate by a margin which exceeded even their private expectations. The laws of political gravity apply to Mr. Reagan too. But his personal popularity, in spite of Tuesday's reverses, remains as high as ever.

- The Independent (London).

The post-Reagan era is official, one might say. But the Californian has two more years as president ahead of him, and the American-style cohabitation does not resemble the one on the banks of our Seine river. Mr. Reagan certainly has hard times ahead, but his Constitution leaves the reins in his hands. Still, the consequences of this tempered Reaganism on U.S. foreign policy will no doubt be felt soon. We Europeans are concerned on at least two accounts. It will be harder than ever for Mr. Reagan to resist the siren song of protectionism. And the post-Reykjavik era takes on a different aspect, with a weakened U.S. president and a [Mikhail] Gorbachev more inclined than ever to play a long-term game.

- Libération (Paris).

The legendary realignment [of American political parties] remains a legend. But the election has not expressed a mandate for the "counterrevolution" either. What counts first of all is that Ronald Reagan the Strategic Defense Initiaove visionary. tax revolutionary and "contra" patron can now revel in a downright fantasoc level of popularity. An opinion poll of Tuesday's voters showed an astronomical 72-percent endorsement of his presidency. The Republican Party can lick its wounds today, but the Republican monarch has come out of the election duel without personal injury. It is true that Mr. Reagan cannot turn his popularity into legislative power, but the winners do not owe their triumph to an ano-Reagan reaction at all.

According to the party strategists, they have not attacked Mr. Reagan personally, or his politics. On the contrary, they have openly supported individual aspects of his politics. The Democrats have, in general, given the great questions of national policy a wide berth, to throw themselves more stubbornly into the local turmoil.

Will 1988 definitely inaugurate the end of the Reagan era? That is not at all certain, considering the sensationally high incursion of Republicans into the governors' mansions. And the future Republican candidate already enjoys a vote-catching bonus: After Jan. 6 he can blame every failure of American policy on a Democratdominated Congress.

- Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

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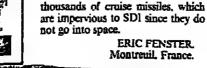
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# The Reagan Wave Has Crested American Politics Returns,

 $B^{\, \text{OSTON} \, - \, \text{So}}$  the much-criticized 1986 election turned out to mean something after all. It told us that the movement of the radical right, brought to power by Ronald Reagan, has crested and fallen back.

As significant as the loss of Republican control in the Senate was who lost. Some of the most strident conservatives went down: Jeremiah Denton of Alabama. Mack Mattingly of Georgia, Paula Hawkins of Florida. Republican losses in North Carolina may even reduce Jesse Helms's power to terrorize his colleagues.

Moreover, the Republicans who won in tough races did not generally campaign on Reagan ideology. The voters did not bear from them that the free market will solve all econome problems, that government is bad and should be reduced.

Rather, the Republican winners tended to talk about the need for better education, more protection for the environment, industrial development: all with a positive role for goverament. Or they campaigned on how much they got the federal gov-erament to do for their state or district: pure pork-barrel.

The message is not going to be lost on Republican professionals. Ideo-logical politics, the stranger that took their party by storm, is beginning to lose its charm.

For President Reagan himself there is a wonderfully ironic parallel in history. The man be describes as his political hero, Franklin Roose-velt, suffered a similar defeat in 1938, halfway through his second - and it then appeared his last - term.

Roosevelt was as active in the 1938 campaign as Mr. Reagan was in 1986, and just as unsuccessful. He tried to "purge" members of Congress who and opposed the New Deal, but most of them won. That result, together with the defeat of his plan to pack the Supreme Court, crippled Roosevelt's influence in Congress on domestic issues, bringing to an effective end the passage of major social and economic legislation.

The loss of the Senate surely will have severe consequences for Mr. Reagan, too. No more of the Reagan revolucion is likely to get through Congress. Mr. Reagan will learn what it is to be a lame duck.

The Senate's power to investigate may prove as important as its power to legislate, especially in the area of foreign policy. Democratic-con-trolled committees may not be so

WASHINGTON — The nuclear

State George Sbultz has been bolding

this week in Vienna with the Soviet

foreign minister, Eduard Shevard-

nadze, are further evidence of the

significant evolution taking place

The Reykjavik summit meeting

within the Reagan administration.

marked a major turning point in the

administration's nuclear strategy. Af-

ter the president came into office in

1981, he seemed to have forged an

alliance with ideologues inside and

outside his administration (including

neo-conservaoves) who want to build

enough nuclear superiority to cow the

Soviet Union and even possibly to

fight and win a nuclear war. What

became clear in feeland was that Mr.

Reagan does not share this agenda -

The ideologues have always op-

posed nuclear arms control agree-

ments. They dream of a victorious

showdown with the Soviet totalitar-

ian system. They want to take advan-

tage of America's economic strength

and technological lead to build

enough weapons, offensive and de-fensive, to give Washington meaning-ful political leverage over Moscow. They also want to replace deterrence

with a capacity for nuclear war fight-

ing. Drastic arms reductions of the

kind discussed at Reykjavik clearly

would run counter to their goals.
In 1982, Defense Secretary Caspar

Weinberger signed a five-year "de-

fense guidance" calling for America

to build the nuclear weapons re-

quired to fight and "prevail" in a protracted nuclear war. Mr. Wein-

berger subsequently acknowledged

that there will be no winners in a

nuclear war, but he has done nothing

to modify the pace of the nuclear buildup. Not only has the growth of offensive and defensive nuclear

weapons continued, but it has been

protected by measures calculated to

hamper progress in arms control ne-

LETTER

What Would SDI Defend?

Mikhail Gorbachev to Time maga-zine to Flora Lewis has asked: What

would the Strategic Defense Initia-

rive defend against if Soviet hallistic

missiles were eliminated? The counterpart has been less heard; What

would SDI be defending if U.S. mis-

sile silos were empty, given that no-body seriously sees the original civil

defense version of the space-based

Absent a real policy, U.S. Secre-tary of State George Shultz invented the "insurance policy" explanation: protection against terrorists, a mad-

man or Soviet cheating. Since one has

to take on even the most absurd argu-

ments to engage in the SDI debate,

may I suggest that: 1) nuclear-armed

terrorists will make their deliveries in

satchels, not with missiles; 2) few

madmen will achieve construction

both of intercontinental ballistic mis-

siles and of nuclear warheads, and a

ground-based system could handle

that improbable threat; 3) the Soviet

Union would have to attack cities if

there were no silos to target and,

rather than cheat could do so with

ERIC FENSTER.

program as feasible?

Since Reykjavik, everybody from

and perhaps never shared it.

arms talks that Secretary of

incurious about the Reagan administration's involvement in secret terrorist wars around the world.

Senate committees, for example, could start to get serious about discovering who was behind those flights to the Nicaraguan "contras." They could subpoena Oliver North. the Nacional Security Council aide thought to be involved with the contras; they could subpoena Vice President Bush's friend Max Gomez.

An extremely important role of the new Senate will be in protecting the courts. Traditional nominees with no claim to preferment except ideology will be less likely to speed through a Judiciary Committee beaded, in all probability, by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. And senators generally will not forget that Slade Gorton of Washington lost his seat largely because his switch led to the confirmation of Daniel Manion, the much contested Indiana judge. There were big losers in the 1986

election apart from the president. His friend Senator Paul Laxalt was one -a conservative hopeful for 1988, he was burt by the Republican loss of the Nevada seat he was giving up. But

By Anthony Lewis then what other Republican possibilities gained? Jack Kemp? Pat Robert-

son? George Bush? Among Democrats the big winner was the South as a region. In defeating four incumbent Republican senators, Southerners showed again that they are crucial to national success

for the Democrats. A Southerner looks a strong possibility for the 1988 ticket, and the name that leads the rest is Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia. Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, winning 69 percent of the vote after a benign campaign, emerged as the big figure in the Northeast Mario Cuomo won big in New York, too, but after a mean and

selfish campaign that was noticed na-tionally and will burt him.

The 1986 election produced one piece of really bad news: bad for everyone who believes in the rule of law. That was the defeat of three members of the California Supreme Court by a heavily financed rightwing campaign. Someday, I am sure, those who were afraid to speak np for law will feel shame. They will agree with Chief Justice Rose Bird, speaking in dignified defeat, that the court should be "a house of justice, not a

house of puppets."

The New York Times

RON?..

# Alas, to Its Natural State

By William Safire

ural state: a Republican president sparring with a Democratic Con-gress, Comes 1988, the Republicans will have held the White House, from Eisenhower through Reagan, for 24 of 36 years. In terms of presidential leadership for most Americans, it has been Republican 2 to 1.

In the same 36 years. Democrats have held both houses of Congress for 28 years, and at least one house for six more; they were out in the cold for only two years, a generation ago.

Thus, the White House is the place we usually send Republicans; Congress is the place we almost always send Democrats. One end of Pennsyl-

vania Avenue tilts a little rightward. the other end a little left, and the resulting creative tension has kept the peace, defended freedom and lifted Americans' standard of living.

That is the Long View, in which I

am immersing myself today because the short view is too shattering to contemplate with "my usual flair. Hoo-boy, did we take a besting in

WASHINGTON — American the Senate. Take your choice of several handy smoke screens: 1. Voters threw a hate on statewide

incumbents of both parties. Look at all those Democratic governors who were dumped for new Republican faces. In state after state, the people have installed a revolving door in the governor's mansion; no wonder, with so many Republican senatorial seats up for grabs this year, the nighties suffered a little temporary setback.

2. This natural swing of the pendis.

lum was by no means a repudiation of Ronald Reagan or the conservative principles on which he stands.
After all, many of the losers of today
won in squeakers six years ago. And the results in the House - practically a Republican victory prove that the other-bodysnatching was an ag-glomeration of local campaigns based on local issues. Besides, many of the Democratic winners are as conservative as the Republicans they replaced, making the results almost an ideological wash. (See how liberals call themselves "centrists.")

3. The president was right to make this a referendum on his leadership, because that is the gutsy thing for a party leader to do. The Reagan campaigning while not enough to make the difference between victory and defeat, made some races much closer. and helped save some seats. When it comes to a mandate, "use it or lose it," as George Shultz likes to say, although we now see that when you use it, you sometimes lose it anyway,

Other smoke screens and fig leaves come to mind (Republican pros say cruelly that the Senate was lost becanse most of the losing senatorial candidates were born losers), but that will do for the solace department The fact is, power has shifted dramatically in the place it counted. Such a swing may be "normal" in the Long View, but it can also be dangerous. The danger to conservatism is that right-wingers will feel too comfort-

able in their "normal" minority position in the Congress, like travelers finding deceptive warmth in snow-drifts. The danger to tomorrow's liberalism is that many left-wingers, having me-tooed their way to power, will fail to offer good alternatives to policies they should be opposing. Conservatives should wake up to

the realization that nobody can purchase the farm vote. Tens of billions in increased subsidies, on top of a craven withdrawal of the grain embargo, won the Republicans little loyalty in the Farm Belt.
Liberals must wake up to the strug-

gle in their party between protection; and retaliation. Organized labor, farm groups and the other forces gravitating toward Mario Cuomo want protection ("save American jobs"); the intellectuals, yuppies and economic realists look to Gary Hart for more sophisticated retaliation.

Looking to 1988, the right will The radical right and the neo-con- . want to get on the side of the retaliators, whose hard-line pitch fits nicely into our natural pation horrence of trade barriers. Forget that talk about vetoing a tough trade bill; Mr. Reagan's trade negotiating authority runs out next year, and Congress holds the whip hand.

To make 1988 lemonade out of the 1986 lemon, Republican presidential candidates will want to take the offensive: Instead of letting the Democrats run against the Reagan record, to run themselves against the "helpless Hundredth Congress." Let conspiracy theorists suggest we slyly took a dive this year. The New York Times.

#### turned to negotiations, he will be m weapons. In 1983, he supplemented sharp conflict with the ideologues. these visions with a plan for a strate-They always represented a small seg-

urging him not to compromise on the Strategic Defense Initiative and to move forward immediately in deploying its first elements. The authors know that such deployment would violate, and effectively terminate, the ABM treaty and thus probably balt

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty on the

Sbortly before Reykjavik, Mr.

ground that it blocks space testing

and deployment of "star wars."

all arms control talks. It is now apparent, however, that the president does not share the strategic views of these ideologues. When Mr. Reagan entered the White House, he said be was going to re-

Reykjavik Confirms Reagan's Evolution on Security

By Arthur Macy Cox

gotiations. Thus, the ideologues have urged a U.S. withdrawal from the that he would have a strong negotiat-

Reagan received a letter from several level of nuclear weapons, leading in prominent opponents of arms control time to the destruction of all such

What became clear is that Reagan does not share the

ideologues' goal of overwhelming nuclear superiority.

gic defense against nuclear weapons and announced that if such a defense proved feasible be would share the technology with the Soviet Union.

ing position. He said be was opposed

to agreements that permitted the

arms race to continue. He said he

intended to negotiate deep cuts in the

Whether or not one agrees with the president's visionary aspirations, it is clear that be has been consistent in advancing his goals. He placed his entire package on the table in Reyk-javik. Both leaders initiated breath-

summit meeting in Geneva was the agreement that "nuclear wars cannot be won and must never be fought." The Reykjavik meeting could allow that understanding to be imple-

tant achievement of last year's

mented. The president and Mr. Shultz have shown that they have no illusions about the political utility of nuclear weapons except for the eterrence of war. servatives were in happy alliance with

ing up U.S. defenses. Now that he has ment of the American body politic, but they were able to wield disproportionate influence so long as they appeared to have the support of the president. Fortunately, that marriage may soon end in divorce.

The writer is secretary of the American Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relajavik. Both leaders initiated breath-taking proposals. The most impor-tributed this to The New York Times.

#### Freer Airwaves: Gorbachev's Bluff Should Be Called By Carnes Lord Soviet bluff. The United States

WASHINGTON — Perhaps the most startling post-Reykjavík revelation is the news of a Sovier proposal — repeated recently by Mikhail Gorbachev — to increase competition between the two countries in the areas of information, culture and ideas. The Soviets, it seems. have a beef. The U.S. government evidently is determined to keep its people in the dark about "the true content of Soviet foreign policy, about our real intentions, and the truth about the state of affairs in the world," as Mr. Gorbachev put it — by, for example, holding up a ship-ment of transcripts of his Reykjavik

press conference for a customs inspection and by somehow keeping Soviet films out of U.S. movie houses. Soviet sensitivities on the film diet. of Americans are of long standing: "Rambo" was so disturbing to the Russians in its popularity that it spawned not only loud complaints but a poor imitation. But Mr. Gorbachev's interest in cultural parity centered, astoundingly, on the question of radio. The United States, he said, "availing itself of the fact that we are not close neighbors, has separated itself from our radio information by

the medium band - receivers in America are only of that kind."
What to do? Mr. Gorbachev's proposal: a cessation of Soviet jamming of the Voice of America in return for "an opportunity to set up radio broadcasts beamed at the United States from somewhere nearby so that the broadcasts would reach the population of your country." In discussions at Reykjavik between Soviet propaganda officials and the U.S. Information Agency director. Charles Z. Wick, the Soviets apparently indicated interest in broadcasting on me-

dium wave from Cuba. The temptation is strong to dismiss this as so much nonsense. The U.S. American information scene operates on free-market principles, and there is little consumer interest in the collected works of Mikhail Gorbachev or the standard fare of Soviet cinema. Nor is there a law restricting radio

propaganda move, and an inept one. But the U.S. government apparently has decided to respond to this

proposal in a serious fashion. It is There is an opportunity to press the U.S. case against Soviet jamming.

important, therefore, to be aware of the traps and opportunioes it offers.

The principal trap is that of engaging the Soviets on their chosen ground. The demand for access to the medium-wave radio market in the United States is a nonstarter. AM and FM radio broadcasting is a hicrative commercial enterprise in the United States, and the spectrum is already crowded. Soviet mediumwave broadcasts from Cuba would have enormous potential for interfer-ence with American stations. Nor could the Soviets (under U.S. law) acquire a license to stations within the United States. The USIA pledged to look into the possibility of allowing the Soviets to buy commercial air time. The Soviets apparently have rejected this. But any such arrangement will only call attention to Soviet difficulties in breaking into U.S. domestic radio, thereby confirming Soviet complaints about the lack of genuine American openness.

Another trap has to do with the nature of the Soviet quid. Mr. Gorbachev offered to end Soviet jamming of Voice of America programs in Russian and other Soviet languages. Pointedly not included was an offer government in no way restricts the to end jamming of the U.S.-spon-flow of information to its public. The sored "surrogate" radios that broadcast to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union - Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Agreeing to treat VOA and these radios differently would only validate the ancient Soviet theme that they are organs of the

ing to Radio Moscow on shortwave.
Because Mr. Gorbachev must be presumed to know these things, the Soviet proposal looks like just another

have jammed VOA only intermittently. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty's Soviet-language programs have always been jammed. Yet all such jamming is patently contrary to international law.

> the most obvious is the book it affords to press the U.S. case against Soviet jamming. Any agreement would create the impression that jamming is a fit subject of diplomatic bargaining. It is unlikely that the United States could come up with any concession sufficient to secure Soviet agreement to a jamming ban. The reason the Soviets have put the jamming issue on the table is probably the increasing pressure they have come under in the international regulatory arena, owing to U.S. efforts over several years to focus on the problems the Soviets are creating for the allocation of short-wave frequencies. The strategy probably is to create an impression of Soviet flexibility on the jamming issue so as to place the onus on the United States. What should America do? Call the

should make clear that it rejects the Soviet insinuacion that the American public's access to information is hostage to government action. Attention should be called forcefully to the spreading presence of Soviet spokesmen on the American airwaves and As for the opportunioes presented the absence of their counterparts in the Soviet Union. The United States could pledge to facilitate Soviet ac-cess to the U.S. media market following the complete cessation of jam-ming of U.S. radio broadcasting to the Soviet Union. Most important, the United States should propose that both sides compete in the medium of television. With television, the Soviets could

have an entire cable channel to themselves without inconveniencing the domestic competition. The price, of course, should be an arrangement for U.S. access to Soviet TV. Let us put Gorbachevian "openness" to the test.

The writer, on the National Security Council staff from 1981 to 1984, is direct tor of international studies at the Nation al Institute for Public Policy. He wrote this comment for The Washington Post.

### IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1936: The 'Doomed' City

1911: Turks Riposte

MALTA — The situation of the Italian garrison in Tripoli is said to be Franco's net was being drawn closer most critical [on Nov. 6]. British warships here are held in readiness to depart should the Turks reconquer the town, it being feared that Arab massacres would ensue as reprisals for the atrocities recently perpetrated by the Italians. The Turks are report-

ed to be massing round Tripoli and preparing for a decisive attack.

LONDON — The Standard reports that, as a result of the attacks by the Turkish and Arab forces, all the forts round Tripoli have been recaptured and the Italians have been driven back into the town. The oasis at Sidi-Ben-Mansur, in which the slaughter-Nor is there a law restricting radio reception to the medium-wave band:
Nothing prevents anyone from listenNothing prevents anyone from listen-

MADRID - General Francisco around Madrid [on Nov. 6] as the insurgents crashed through the southern suburbs in biner fighting. Their sentries should be barely three miles from the Puerta del Sol, the Times Square of the doomed capital.

The din of the battle could be heard in the streets of Madrid, which was thronged by refugees fleeing from their homes in the southern suburbs, now the battlefield in the last fighting for the city. Insurgent tanks, and waves of Moorish cavalry blasted their way through position after position in the south, with the governing of Arabs occurred, is occupied by Turkish troops. Meanwhile, the Italian Embassy here stated: "All the news published of Italian reverses are unterly without foundation." ment defenders falling back in from mander is drawing around the city.

الأصل الأصل



THE MIDTERM ELECTIONS: A new visibility for Democrats and their ideas

### President **Vows to Push** Through His **Revolution**'

By Lou Cannon aslungton Post Service

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan, trying to rally Re-publican spirits in the face of e decisive defeat in the Senate elections, has vowed "to complete the revolution that we have so well be-

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In a speech to White House aides that was alternately defiant and conciliatory, Mr. Reagan pledged to push forward with an agenda of reducing domestic government spending maintaining "our mili-tary preparedness" and pursuing new arms control agreements with the Soviet Union that will allow deployment of missile-defense sys-

"For this administration," Mr. Reagan said, "peace through strength is more than a policy, it's a promise — a promise we've made to the people and a promise we intend to keep."

But the president also held out

an olive branch to Democrats who defeated Republican candidates for whom he campaigned vigorous-ly to the weeks before the election. Facing a Senate now dominated 55-45 by Democrats, he congratulated the winners and said he looked forward to a period of hard work and bipartisan cooperation."

A number of the legislative initiatives most important to Mr. Reagan — including military aid for the anti-Sandinist "contra" rebels in Nicaragua, and full funding of the Strategic Defense Initiative, which Mr. Reagan vowed Wednesday to continue - were decided by fewer than 10 votes in the Senate

Mr. Reagan's speech, designed to cheer up aides and demonstrate that he has no intention of becoming a quiescent lame duck during his last two years in office, con-trasted sharply with the message of

his closing campaign speeches.

In the week before the election, Mr. Reagan campaigned for nine Republican Senate candidates six of them incumbent senators. Eight were defeated; Senator Steyen D. Symms of Idaho woo a

narrow victory. Beginning on Oct. 23 on the White House South Lawn, Mr. Reagan used a standard speech that attempted to make the election

e referendum on his policies. Overall, he campaigned for Sen-ate candidates in 13 states and came up with only four victories to show for it. The Republican candidate io Indiane's 8th Congressional District, the only place where Mr. Reagan campaigned solely for a

date, also was defeated. White House strategists tried to mitigate the president's lack of effectiveness by saying he had boosted the vote totals for many of the defeated Senate candidates.

House of Representatives c

However, analysts for both par-ties said before the election that Republican candidates in many of these states were involved in extremely close races even before Mr. Reagan campaigned for them.

The White House political director, Mitchell E. Daniels Jr., cited results showing that in the three previous elections, Republicans had won 17 of 21 Senate elections decided by two percentage points or less, and that this time, the Re-

publicans had lost all six such ra-He said that a switch of fewer than 30,000 votes in five of the closest Senate races — Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, North Dakota and South Dakota - would have

kept the Senate in Republican White House officials made much of their less-than-usual losses in the House and celebrated a net

gain of eight Republican governor-ships and the control of statehouses in the key Sun Belt states of California, Texas and Florida. However, these officials acknowledged that Democratic con-trol of the Senate posed serious problems for the White House in

the next two years.

"Hell yes, it's difficult," said

Dennis Thomas, a deputy to the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan. "But we're not going to change our agenda or shrink from the challenge."

Because 22 of the 34 Senate seats

that were decided Tuesday were in Republican hands to begin with and because a number of races ap-peared exceptionally close, White House officials said they were not surprised by the loss of Senate con-

What did surprise them, and what appeared particularly to imperil the Reagan agenda, they said, was the extent of the defeat.

While officials maintained that the president's agenda will remain

unchanged, they said that the tactics for accomplishing it will neces-sarily be altered by the Republican

loss of the Senate.
"We'll have to build regional and issue coalitions rather than partisan ones," said a White House offi-

Trying to build coalitions that cut across party lines could test the White House staff's ingenuity and resources and Mr. Regan's ability to forge a working relationship

with Democratic leaders. The chief of staff and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, worked together effectively this year on major legislation after a rocky period at the onset of Mr. Reagan's second term in 1985.



Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, chairman of the

### For Some Democrats, Race for '88 Is On

By Jonathan Fuerbringer New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Democratic legislators with presidential ambitions as well as those who seek no more than power and fame on Capitol Hill all stand to benefit as their party retakes control of the Senate.

The political limelight in the next two years will probably shine espe-cially bright on Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Sam Nunn of Georgia, Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware and Lloyd Bentsen of

Each may take control of a key Senate committee, getting 8 chance to influence the congressional

And each is known to aspire to the presidency or to flexing more political muscle in Congress. But they face risks, too, for they

will get blamed if they fail to move toward resolving problems facing Congress and the nation. Senator Kennedy has a choice of heading the Judiciary Committee, of which he was chairman before the Republicans came to power six

years ago, or the Labor and Human Resources Committee. He chose to concentrate on the

signal a sharp swing to the left.

Many of the new senators come

from the moderate to conservative

Controlling the committee chair-

manships as well as the majority

leader's job will give the Democrats the power to schedule particular

As Mr. Dole put it, "From the

standpoint of setting the agenda,

be felt immediately in the area of

If Senator Edward M. Kennedy

a position to conduct the hearings

greatest leverage when Mr. Reagan

wants to get something through

Congress, and another area that

promises to be contentious is for-

Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island,

a strong critic of administration policy, will succeed Richard G. Lu-

gar of Indiana as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

That shift could affect administra-

tion efforts to aid rebels in Nicara-

gua and in other world trouble

With Mr. Nunn taking over as

chairman of the Armed Service

Committee, the new Senate is also

likely to look more closely at bud-

get requests from Mr. Reagan for

his proposed space-oriented missile shield, the Strategic Defense Initia-

But Mr. Byrd described himself

Wednesday as a supporter of the system and said the Democrats

would provide "continued support

The Democrats' new power ex-

tends beyond specific pieces of leg-

islation. Committee chairmen can summon administration officials to

Cabinet members, such as Attor-ncy General Edwin Meese 3d, can

expect to spend a lot more time

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wing of the party.

bills, and scuttle others.

judicial appointments.

on nominees,

zign affairs.

more impact on Reagan policies as the senior minority member of that

Mr. Kennedy said Wednesday that he had not decided which chairmanship to take.

He could use either 10 make a arms control. statement about his brand of political ideology, to thrust favorite is-sues to the fore and, perhaps, to advance another quest for the pres-

If he takes the Judiciary Com-

mittee, he could be the Democratic point man in an effort to prevent President Ronald Reagan from appointing additional conservative judges over the next two years, particularly if vacancies occur on the

On the other hand, the labor chairmanship would allow him to spend his efforts on designing or redesigning many federal benefit

The risk, in either case, would be how far to the left he inclined. In the past, he has been seen by many voters and legislators as too bberal on social and judicial issues.

Mr. Kennedy's decision also could affect two other senators, one of whom, Mr. Biden of Delaware, has also been mentioned as a possible presidential candidate.

If Mr. Kennedy takes labor, Mr. Biden would be in line to be chairman of judiciary.

But some senators said Mr. Biden might prefer not to be chairman of that committee because it could force him to take some politi-

cally damaging stands.

If Mr. Kennedy takes the judiciary post, Sepator Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio would then

become labor chairman. Until now, he has been a vocal critic of efforts to cut back many federal programs under the committee's jurisdiction but has not had a chance to set the Senate's

agends in this area. Senator Nunn of Georgia will

#### Mr. Dole said the change would Dead Man Elected of Massachusetts takes over the Ju-diciary Committee, one of the pres-ident's harshest critics would be in To Post in Texas

United Press International QUITMAN, Texas — Being dead is not necessarily a political Senate Democrats will have their liability in East Texas, where more than 900 voters cast ballots for a county commission candidate who died three weeks before the general election.

Engene (Ted) Phillips, 72, of Winnsboro, Texas, the unopposed Democratic nominee for Wood County commissioner in Precinct 4, was elected to the post Tuesday, even though be died Oct. 9. He received 918 votes, according to

election tallies Wednesday.
Under state law, Mr. Phillips's name remained on the ballot because he died after the deadline for qualifying write-in candidates to have their names printed on the ballot. A county judge is to appoint a commissioner after the term of the incumbent expires Dec. 31.

licans took control in 1980, appar- come under scrutiny not just as a ently because he felt he could have legislator but also as a possible presidential contender when he takes over as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, a job that will put him in the middle of two of next year's most important

> With his new chairmanship, he is likely to become the chief Demo-

issues: the Pentagon budget and

crauc spokesman on these issues. Of course, the Democratic takeover swings the spotlight away from Republicans who have used it to make names for themselves, especially Bob Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, and Richard G. Lugar, who headed the Fareign Relations Committee.

For Mr. Dole, the loss of the

him to spend more time on his quest for the Republican presidenual nomination.

The new chairmanships will also push some relatively new faces into the spotlight.

Senator David L. Boren of Oklahome is expected to become chairman of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. Boren is the sixth-ranking of seven Democrats on the committee, but four of the senators ahead of him are taking other chairman-ships and the fifth retired.

Senator Bentsen of Texas, who ran for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976, is expected to get one of the most powerful chairmanships, that of the Finance

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Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, gave Senator Robert C. Byrd a jacket to mark the party's victory. Labor Committee after the Repub-

# In Senate, Power Brings Risks

Now, he said, the Democrats will

Analysts from both parties agreed that the Democrats' power to enact their own agenda would be

The Democrats'

limited by budget

divisions and the

presence of a

most potent

political force.

president who

constraints, internal

remains the nation's

limited by budget constraints, in-ternal-divisions within their own

party and the continued presence

to the White House of a president

Moreover, even with their voting

edge in the Senate, the Democrats

will not have an enternatic majority

now become minority leader, "but

they don't have enough without

Thus the Democrats in the legis-

lative branch and the Republicans

in the executive branch will each

hold a veto over many initiatives

Accordingly, the next Congress will resemble the last one in that

most major legislation will have to command broad, bipartisan sup-

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port to become law. expect to spend a lot m The Democratic victory does not next year on Capitol Hill.

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LETTING AGENTS

advanced by the other side.

power will be

Democrats Now Have to Make Some Tough Decisions

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By recaplost in the vote Tuesday "paid a price" for making "very tough choices" in the battle against budturing control of the Senate, the get deficits in recent years. Democrats have a new and more visible platform from which to adhave to make those choices, and the vance party ideas and personalities Republicans will be free to sit back in the final two years of Ronald and criticize.

Reagan's presidency and in the campaign to replace him. There was speculation that the party's victory in the elections Tuesday might lead to legislative gridlock with the White House or to a form of coalition government in which the Democrats would be forced to share power with the Re-

But regardless of whether its gridlock or coalition, a rejuvenated Democratic Party is taking center stage on Capitol Hill and is starting to play out a drama of power and ambition within its own ranks.

New committee chairmen will be

in a position to set the legislative

agenda on a wide range of issues, from trade with Asia to support for the Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras."

Even more important, the Democrats will be able to modify many. initiatives from the White House,

fill the federal judiciary with conservative nominees. The victory also means that the who remains the single most potent party will be choosing a majority political force in the nation.

Moreover, even with their prize than leader of the Senate mi-

particularly Mr. Reagan's drive to

Senator Robert C. Byrd of West
Virginia, the party leader for the
last 10 years, said Wednesday that
he had enough votes to win it, but

win in the reach across the aisle for help.

"They have 55 seats," said Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, who will Senator J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana repeated his intention to challenge Mr. Byrd for the top job. Republican help in some areas."

From e political standpoint, rising stars such as Sam Num of Georgia and Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware could attract more public attention and enhance their chances for a spot on the party's With an edge of 55 seats to 45 m

the Senate, including sweeping gains in the South and a strong showing in usually Republican states in the West, Democrats argued that the elections marked the end of Mr. Reagan's control over the national political debate and the limits of his hopes for creating a new and lasting Republican major-

"We can say it all in four words: The Democrats are back," said Paul G. Kirk Jr., the Democratic national chairman, recalling Mr. Reagan's successful slogan in the 1984 elections.

The retiring House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massa-chusetts, who savored Democratic gains that came in his final year in public life, said, "If there was a Reagan Revolution, it's over."

But leadership also carries with it

political risks. As Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, said Wednesday, many Republican senators who



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parliamentary select committee.

imprisonment withdrawn.

victory in general elections in Au-

gust. The government won 148 of the 177 seats in Parliament.

the coalition would loose its two-

thirds majority because of persis-

tent allegations of corruption, sev-

government, the resignation of

deputy Prime Minister Musa Hi-

that has increased unemployment

The front is an alliance of 13

hathir's party, the United Malays Nacional Organization, is the ma-jority partner. It won 83 of the 84

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Pages 22 & 21

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It had been widely predicted that

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE - Jouroalists and other groups in Malaysia campaigning against a proposal to accused the Malaysian government of imprisonment, fines or both. of making a wide-ranging assault on freedom.

Amendments to the act introduced in Parliament in Kuala Lum- sive, undemocratic and contrary to pur late last month seek to change the law by including a broad definitioo of official secrets.

They would also make it obligalory for courts to sentence offenddeemed secret - to jail for one to

Under the present act, the courts tighten the official secrets act have have the right to impose penalties In a recent statement. Malaysia's

National Union of Journalists branded the amendments represguarantees of freedom of speech in the Constitution. It also asserted that they would curb the independence of the judiciary.

In introducing the hill, Abdul

ing or receiving information prime minister's office, said the amendments would be debated in Parliament oext mooth. He did not say why the govern-

ment felt it necessary to amend the Parliament would "take all occes-law, but Abu Talib Othman, Ma-sary steps" to narrow down the laysia's attorney general, said in a televisioo interview in May that changes would be designed to safeguard all secret government information because only the govern-ment knew whether such material should be made public.

He asserted that a mandatory prison sentence was needed because previous measures had not heeo effective.

Diplomats contacted Thursday by telephone in Kuala Lumpur said the changes to the law were tougher than those proposed earlier in the year hy government spokesmen, hut which were deferred following

They said the move appeared to he part of a post-election crack-down by Prime Minister Mahathir hin Mohamad against critics he claims are undermining his government's credibility and the national interest.

allege that Mr. Mahathir is becoming increasingly dictatorial. The proposals are causing some unease

Opposition sources in Malaysia

ers - those found guilty of disclos- Adjih Ahmad, a minister in the to withdraw the bill or refer it to a to strengthen his grip on power. analysis said

Lim Keng Yaik, president of the In September, the government ordered two resident American re-Gerakan Party and a cabioet minisporters for The Asian Wall Street ter, said his party's members of Journal out of the country and suspended sales of the business daily sary steps" to narrow down the for three months. The order used to . definition of official secrets and expel one of the journalists was quashed this week by the Supreme have the proposal for mandatory Court, but the matter was academic Mr. Mahathir upset oearly all because his work permit was not forecasts, including those in the renewed. It was unclear how the foreign press, by leading his Na-tional Front coalioon to a sweeping ruling would affect the other corre-

spondent. Mr. Mahathir alleged that he and Daim Zainuddin, his finance min-ister, had been wrongly "vilified"

by the paper. He said this was part of a trend in the foreign press to publish negative articles about Malaysia, where eral major scandals involving the about half the population are Moslems and Islam is the official relitam in February, and a recession

He linked this to Jewish control of "many famous international publications" in the West, adding that these foreign papers were con-trolled by Zionist forces.

The Malaysian leader said he reparties representing the three main racial groups in Malaysia: Malays, Chinese and Indians. But Mr. Ma-

gretted the attitude of some local journalists that "newspapers were not newspapers if they always supported the government." The important thing, he con-

tended, was not whether a newspaper was free, but whether such an influential tool was used for good ригрозез. In an editorial last weekend on

the proposed amendments to the official secrets act, Malaysia's Sunday Star newspaper said the gov-ernment evidently expected citi-zens to have "unwavering faith in the executive." The paper accused the govern-

ment of trying to ram through "draconian amendments to an already pernicious law." . .

### **RAMOS:** Warning on Plot

(Continued from Page 1) port itself was leaked by high-ranking officers close to General Ra-

"Ramos stressed that the new armed forces of the Philippines has oothing to do with such an alleged plot," the statement said,

It emphasized the preservation of unity within the military and strict observance of the chain of In recent statements oo these

themes, General Ramos appears to have been addressing a group of colonels — known as the Reform the Armed Forces Movement who are close to Mr. Enrile. It was these officers who spear-

headed the military revolt last Feb-ruary that removed Ferdinand E. Marcos from the presidency and helped install Mrs. Aquino. The officers have since voiced

strong dissatisfaction with Mrs.

Aquino's government, and have often hinted at their continuing ability to take military action. ■ Progress Cited on Truce

A Philippine government oegoti-ator said Thursday that major progress had been made in cease-fire talks with Communist insurgents and that an agreement could come Utah. within days, Reuters reported. The oegotiator, Agriculture Min-

ister Ramon Mitra, met rebel leaders Wednesday night for four hours. He said the two sides reached an agreement on safety and immunity guarantees so that rebels could negotiate for peace af-ter a cease-fire had been declared.

#### Black Vote Called Crucial in 4 States New York Times Service

their new majority in the Senate, at according to the polling data, that least in part, to the black vote, it helped to stanch a substantial According to political analysts and reviews of the polls of voters, the black vote was crucial in four of the eight states the Democrats took

Louisiana and California the black NEW YORK - Democrats owe vote was so heavily Democratic, flow of white votes to Republican

candidates. Without the black vote in each of those key races, the Republican from Republicans to regain control candidate would have won, in some of the Senate in Tuesday's electricases by a substantial margin, according to a CBS News poll of

### In Alabama, North Carolina, voters who had cast their ballots.

LYMPIA

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Michel HABERT

**JULIA MIGENES-JOHNSON** 

GALA EXCEPTIONNEL

build up their own position."

**ELECTION BRIEFS** Democrats Call 'Realignment' Dead

ATLANTA (NYT) — Ebullient Democrats here said Wednesday that their sweep of seven Senate cootests across the South, including four seats

held by Republicans, should help bury the idea of any lasting Republican "realignment" among conservative voters in the region.

"realignment" among conservative voters in the region.

The Democratic gains in the South wiped out a good share of the Republican Senate advances in 1980, returning Georgia, Alabama, Florida and North Carolina to the Democratic column. Meantime, the

Democrats retained seats in Louisiana, South Carolina and Arkansas.

But the results in both House and gubernatorial races similarly suggest that Southern voters are still willing to split their tickets on behalf of

certain Republican candidates.

"Those questions about Republican realignment are long gone," said
Bobby Kahn, executive director of the Democratic Party in Georgia. "And unless we have a disastrous national Democratic ticket like we had in 1984, I predict even more gains for Democrats in 1988."

Texas Winner Faces New Foe: Deficit Bob Martinez of Florida is the first Hispanic American

AUSTIN, Texas (NYT) — The morning after he unseated Governormark W. White Jr., William Clements said that he would appoint a panel of 40 or 50 prominent Texans to develop a plan for the state to recover

from its grave fiscal troubles.

Mr. Clements, 69, savored the revenge of defeating Mr. White, the 46Mr. Clements, 69, savored the revenge of defeating Mr. White, the 46year-old Democrat who had defeated him four years ago. But his
year-old Democrat who had defeated him four years ago. But his
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year-old Democrat who had defeated him four years ago. But his
year-old Democrat who had defeated him four ye next two-year budget and still has to find \$1 billion more by next August

just to pay current bills.

Politically, the election changed little here except the occupant of the governor's office. Democrats held on to all other major offices. Ticket splitting was widespread, for incumbent Democrats won every major statewide office except governor. There was no change in the makeup of the state's congressional delegation: 17 Democrats and 10 Republicans. All 26 incumbents won re-election, including the six freshman Repablicans elected in the Reagan landslide in 1984.

Voter Turnout Lowest in 44 Years

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Just 37.3 percent of the nation's eligible WASHINGTON (UPI) — Just 37.5 percent was an election analyst

said Wednesday.
Curtis Gans, of the Committee for the Study of the American Elector. ate, reported the results. "They voted with their bottoms on this election," he said. "They sat it out."

Overall, 66.24 million Americans voted and 112.1 million who were

eligible did oot vote, he said, blaming the poor turnout in part on lackluster races in some of the most populous states.
In 1982, the last off-year election, 41.1 percent of eligible voters went to

the poils. In 1978, 37.7 percent turned out. The 37.3 percent figure for. 1986 represents the lowest turnout since 1942, Mr. Gans said.

### SIGNAL: Vote Clouds '88 Outlook

(Continued from Page 1) both parties, with a handful of tested veterans vying against ambi-tious newcomers who gained confidence and, in some cases, improved credentials by their roles in the

Tuesday's balloting, and 18 black midterm campaign.

• A final political challenge for incombents experienced little trou-ble in their re-election bids. All 22 Mr. Reagan, whose marathon cam-paigning failed to save the Senate for the Republicans but left most Joining Mr. Espy as freshmen in Democrats still wary that he will fight to keep the White House from

the 100th Congress will be Kweisi Mfume of Maryland, a Baltimore city councilman who will succeed their hands. Representative Patren J. Mitchell; the Reverend Floyd Flake, who The surprising scale of the Democrats' Senate gains made it far less won the Democratic primary in likely that Republicans can retake Queens, New York, against Repre-sentative Alton Waldon; and John that body in two years, when 19 Democrats and 14 Republicans face the voters. With the House of Lewis, who won the Atlanta seat being vacated by Wyche Fowler Jr., Representatives securely in Democratic hands at least until the reap-

a successful Scoate candidate. The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson portionment that will follow the gave blacks credit for having a decisive role in electing oew Democratic senators in Maryland, North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. than usual.

to be elected a governor.

**Scored Gains** 

In U.S. Vote

By Jim Drinkard
The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Mississippi

elected its first black congressman

in 102 years, Florida chose its first

Hispanic governor and a Colorado Indian defeated a cowboy for a

congressional seat as minorities

made electoral gains all over the

The victory of Mike Espy, a law-yer from Yazoo City, Mississippi.

topped the list of black winners in

the House of Representatives, where the number of black-held

seats rose from 20 to 22. A 23d

black Walter E. Fauntroy, is the

convoting delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia.

Mississippi has matured a little bit," Mr. Espy, 33, said after be was

declared the victor over William W.

Franklin, the two-term incumbent

There is oo question but that I got

Three other black newcomers

were elected to House seats in

United States.

are Democrats.

**Minorities** 

Blacks lost in their only two bids for governorships. William Lucas. a Republican, lost in Michigan to and Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, a Democrat, lost to George Denkmejian, the incumbent, in California. The only black candidate involved in Senate elecnons Tuesday was write in hopeful, Terry Lee Williams, who lost in

The victory in Florida of Bob Martinez, a Tampa Republican, over Steve Pajcic, a Democrat, oc-curred with the aid of a united party and the tacit endorsement of the state attorney general, Jim Smith, who failed to support Mr. Pajcic after losing to him in the

Preliminary assessments were that the ideological balance within the two parties had not changed dramatically — despite the election of 12 new Republican and 9 new Democratic governors, and 13 oewcomers entering the Senate, 11 of them Democrats.

It was the vennes in which they won that underlined so dramatically that there are few "safe harbors" in American politics today:

1990 census, that means the presi-

dency becomes more of a prize

· Republicans won governorships for the first time in Alabama and the second time ever in Flori-

da. Texas and South Carolina. Democrats captured Senate seats in North Dakota, South Dakota and Nevada, where Mr. Reagan's margins obliterated the Democratic contenders in 1980 and

1984 · A black Democrat won for the first time in the Mississippi Delta.

 A white Republican won for the first time against a black in the Cajun country of Louisiana. • Ticket-splitting was rife. In

Maine, a Republican House member and a Democratic governor swapped jobs. In Alabama and Florida, voters gave the Democratic governorships to Republicans and the Republican Senate seats to the Democrats. Democrats gained about 150

additional seats in the state legislatures, even as they suffered a net loss of eight governorships. As cratic alliance" revived by the elec-1990 approaches, control of legisla-tion returns.

tures becomes a key to the redrawing of congressional and legislative district lines. The Democrats oow control both houses in 28 states, the Republicans in only nine.

0.

Many observes in both parties agreed that the shift of Senate control preceding an election without an incumbent president on the ballot makes it likely that 1988 will beg a "big-issue" contest, one that will set a oew agenda for government.

Some said they welcomed in Gary Hart, Colorado's retiring sen-ator who led in the early polls for the 1984 Democratic presidential oomination, said: "The message for our party is 'Have a message.' We have a greater burden not just

to oppose Ronald Reagan but to pot forward concrete proposals of our own." Representative Richard A. Gep-hardt of Missouri, chairman of the House Democratic caucus and one of several likely dark-borse challengers for the party's presidential nomination, said that such initia-

tives would be offered on educa-. tion, trade and agriculture issues early in the 100th Congress. The Democratic winners in

many states, including North and South Dakota, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia and Washington, were either the most liberal members of their House delegations, self-described populists or retreads from the 1960s. Yet many of them conspicuously blunted their past views and were selective. in their challenges to the prevailing

sentiments in their states. Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, a Democratic presiden-tial hopeful who campaigned in about 25 states, coted that many

candidates had done "a lot of trimming of traditional liberal sails." He warned the liberals in his party against shaping a legislative

program on the assumption "that all you have to do is be for peace." love, brotherhood, the poor and arms control at any price." The voters, he said, "are looking for balance in the ideological sense as well as the political sense."

However, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who is certain to be a more visible figure in the restored Democratic Senate. said he saw "the historical Demo-

#### ARMS: U.S.-Soviet Talks Collapse (Continued from Page 1) only obstacle to an agreement on

"never came up." He also said no radical nuclear arms reductions new date has been set for another was the U.S. insistence on going was the U.S. insistence on going shead with its Strategic Defense Initiative

"If we couldn't even decide talk about a summit meeting?"
Mr. Shevardnadze said Moscow planned to present detailed arms reduction proposals at a special full session of the Geneva arms talks on

Friday. Mr. Shevardnadze said the Soviet proposals "will be guided by the decisions that were made in Reyk-

Stressing the Soviet interpretation that the two sides have agreed on complete elimination of nuclear weapons by 1996, he said Moscow will "protect and defend what hap-

pened in Reykjavik."

He added, "We have no right to backtrack on what was decided in Rcykjavik."

A senior Reagan administration official said it was his impression that the Russians were using the occasion to lay the foundations for "a public relations campaign to denigrate the United States and

sinki accords on European security, to engage them in a discussion of earlier told the conference that the all these various issues."

about a meeting of ministers," Mr. Shevardnadze said, "how could we with the stonewalling tactics that Mr. Shultz and his aides could they said the Soviet side had used against them. They said they had no success in trying to engage the Soviet delegation in drawing up a

> sides had agreed to at Reykjavik and of the outstanding disagree ments. "We just couldn't get them to come to grips with what we thought

joint document of what the two

was necessary to make progress said the special presidential arms control adviser, Edward L. Rowny. But Mr. Shevardnedze, appearing just before boarding a plane for

Moscow, smiled often and generally appeared upbeat. "We would not say that the spirit of Reykjavik is dead," he said, adding "we want to continue the dialogue"

Mr. Shultz said he had come to 6 Vienna with papers spelling out precisely the U.S. view of what Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbathev had mild up their own position."

Mr. Shevardnadze, in Vienna the positions of the two sides were like Mr. Simitz for the opening of a on their outstanding differences review conference of the 1975 Hel- But, he said, "We found it difficult.

CRASH: 45 on Copter Feared Dead reported suffering from hypothermia and other injuries and were hospitalized in Lerwick, in the The Chinook was operated hy British International Helicopters, 3 private aviation company serving the oil fields under contract with Shell U.K. Ltd. The aircraft, carrying 44 passengers and a crew of three, was ferrying workers from two platforms in the Brent oil fields, 135 miles northeast of the Sheilands. The workers were scheduled to hoard an airplane at Sumburgh and fly to DOONESBURY

Scotland and their homes, accord-(Continued from Page 1)

ing to government officials. The weather was reported tvoical for the North Sea at this time of public objections.

toll than the 20 who perished off western England in 1983. Eighty-four people died in a military heli-

year, with gale-force gusts, showers and rough seas.

Aviation officials said it would be the worst civilian helicopter crash in history, with a higher death

copter crash in Nicaragua in 1982. In July 1979, 20 oil rig workers died in the North Sea and 30 survived when an airliner crashed after it overran the landing field at Sum-

seats it contested. Shortly after gaining his man-date for another five-year term, the prime minister shuffled his cabinet within his coalition government. A junior party in the coalition urged the government on Sunday

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# TRAVELER'S CHOICE

International Herald Tribune

### Deta Tours for the deeply jaded

How about a love-cure tour? Or maybe an anti-terapist tour? The former is "a one-week learning experience" disigned by Debora Phillips, author of a book called "How to Fall Out of Love." In resorts such as Nassan, Puerto Vallarta, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas and Maza-tlan, at prices from \$1,995 to \$2,799. Single rooms, oddly enough, cost extra. International Marketing Tours, 676 Winters Avenue, Paramus, New Jersey 07652. Another tour operator invites you to Israel for a week of learning "basic unarmed and armed self-protection techniques" under the guidance of an anti-terrorist hero for \$2,750 including air fare from New York (and a week of relaxation and touring). The Travel Gallery, 387 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016. And if those leave you yawning you may be ready for the trip that even \$1,000 a day won't cover: around the world in 40 days by luxury jet, limited to 24 people in a specially converted Boeing 727. It's just \$49,850 a person; successful graduates of the love cure should add \$9,500 for single accommodations. World Air Cruises, 150 East 39th Street, Suite 602, New York, N.Y. 10016.

#### From jungles to falls

Wenezuela is the destination for a series of toms that promise Amazon jungles, wildlife observation and the world's highest waterfall, Angel Falls. The basic eight-day tour from Maiquetia proceeds by air, dugout canoe, cable car and van on an itinerary through the vast Piñero cattle ranch, with its 270-plus species of birds. Six-day extensions are also available. Departures Dec. 7 and 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 7 and 28, April 26, May 24 and June 21. Prices start at \$1,350, based on double occupancy, including air fare from New York, lodging, meals, excursions and transfers. Sabrosa Travel, Suite 308, 150 Central Park South, New York, N.Y. 10019.

#### Start training for Bermuda

Runners in search of a challenge in a warm clime should consider the Bermuda Marathon, preceded by a 10-kilometer race, on Jan. 17 and 18. A tour built around these races — including a presentation by Dr. George Sheehan, a cardiologist who is a runner, lecturer and medical adviser — will leave from various U.S. cities Jan. 16 and return Jan. 19. The tour offers training runs, entry forms, speakers, films and parties (after the races, of course). Based on double occupancy, the tour is priced at \$489 a person from New York, including air fare, accommodations, breakfast and dinner, transfers, cocktail reception, botel taxes and tips. Rates from other cities include \$499 from Boston and \$590 from Chicago. Race entry fees are extra. Marathon Tours, 108 Main Street, Charlestown District, Boston, Massachusetts 02129.

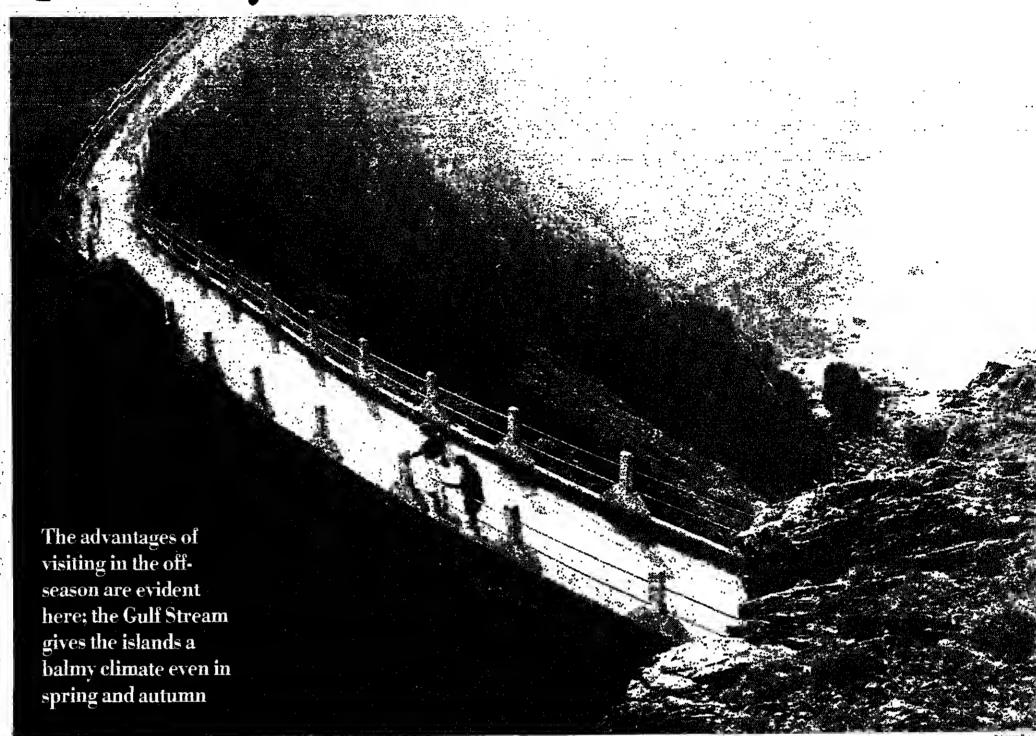
#### By camel into the desert



ming next June, six hardy travelers will make their way by air, by camel and on foot from the edge of Kenya's northern desert through a landscape of sand, salt pans and oases to visit Africa's smallest tribe—the 80-member El Molo group—and make the acquaintance of nomadic peoples including the Samburu, the Turkana, the Rendilli, the Gabra and the Borana, who inhabit the desergent with the samburus and fish

sert. There will be opportunities to race camels and fish for Nile perch in Lake Turkana on this "Shepherds of the Desert" safari. Four-wheel-drive vehicles will provide much of the transport. Most nights will be passed in desert camps or in luxurious tented sites where showers and haute cuisine will provide a counterpoint to the harsh land-scape. The Masai Mara Game Reserve, and the comfortable Mount Kenya Safari Club are on the timerary. June 6-27. Cost, \$5,911 a person, including transport within Africa, accommodations and meals but not air fare to Nairobi. Mackey Arnstein, East Africa Safari Co., 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10107.

# Quiet Days on the Channel Islands



La Coupée, Sark.

#### by Rebecca Brite

T the very tail end of the summer season, I took a severe case of burnout to the Channel Islands. I emerged two weeks later restored in body and mind, and completely infatuated with these flyspecks in the English Channel, especially the most inaccessible, the least known. If you are capable of providing your own amusement on holiday — if, indeed, you at least occasionally prefer to do so — the more remote cousins of Jersey can be paradise.

In geographical terms, the Channel Islands barely ment being called part of the British Isles. They are full of place-names reflecting their proximity to France. Yet in spirit and atmosphere this peculiar dependency of the British crown is strongly English-provincial; about the only element it lacks in this respect is large numbers of American tourists.

or American tourists.

Jersey is the most familiar, the largest, the most accessible from England or France—and the most invaded by package tours, offshore banking, re-

tirees, job-seekers, tax exiles. It has its pleasures and its beauties — bays and beaches, the cliffs of the north coast, the medieval eastle at Gorey on the cast coast, the zoo for endangered species founded by the naturalist and writer Gerald Durrell. It is undoubtedly a lively spot for a week with the family. Getting away from it all, however, is not exactly Jersey's specialty.

Jersey and some outlying reefs form a bailiwick, self-governing, with its own legislative body, the States. The rest of the Channel Islands lie in the bailiwick of Guernsey, Guernsey, Alderney and Herm are topographically similar, with beaches in the north and cliffs in the south. Sark, which touts itself as a feudal throwback, is cliffs and caves all around.

Herm is what Sark claims to be. There are no cars, not even bicycles. There is one four-wheel-drive vehicle. There are a couple of tractors for hailing goods and luggage to and from the harbor, and a couple of other tractors for farming. Farming is Herm's No. 2 business; its 100 pure-bred Guernsey cows provide about 3

Continued on page 8

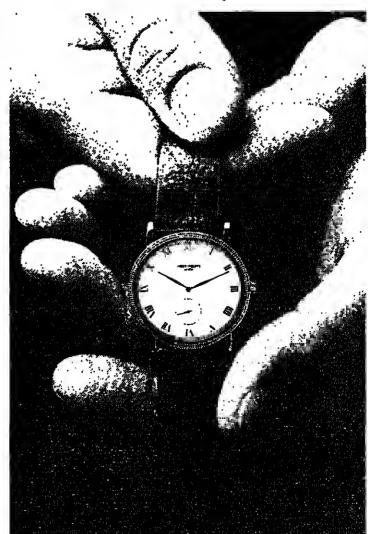
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#### SHOPPING

## The Antiques Super-Shopper

by Steve Lohr

ONDON — Every month or so, the New York decorator David Easton comes to Europe to shop. These trips include stops in Lisbon, Madeira, Paris and London, days crammed with appointments, searches for the antique rugs, linens, fabrics and furniture that he cannot find in the United States. "English and European dealers tend to have the larger, more unusual pieces," he says.

unusual pieces," he says.

"It's like planning a military campaign,"
Easton explains, leafing through typewritten
pages of items he wants for clients and a
hand-written itinerary.

His company, David Anthony Easton
lice, designs both houses and interiors.

His company, David Anthony Easton Inc., designs both houses and interiors. Known for his British country-house look, Easton has created Georgian-style homes for American clients. So London is a focal point for the 49-year-old designer for concentrated shopping and as a source for research in architecture and furniture.

A day with Easton spans 12 hours, with car and driver at the ready: a dozen stops at London shops, dealers and craftsmen, and finishing with a run to Oxford. His method is a mix of caiculation and serendipity. He knows the dealers he will visit, their taste, their merchandise, Sometimes he will be seeing an item for the second or third time before buying a chandelier, or a rug that can cost more than \$100,000. At other times Easton will point to something a few seconds after walking into a shop and exclaim, "Oh, we've got to have that!"

"I am driven by the compulsion that the next treasure will be at some shop on King's Road or wherever." Easton says, striding out of Claridge's at 9:30 A.M. after breakfast with his shipping agent.

First stop is Christopher Gibbs Ltd., at 118 New Bond Street, a dealer for "large, eccentric furniture." Today he is interested in two 12-foot-long William Kent-style couches. Easton, designing a gallery for a client, is considering buying the two 18th-century couches and possibly having another two made to match.

At C. John, a dealer in antique rugs at 70 South Audley Street, Easton is intrigued by a large Ukrainan rug — price \$150,000. Easton nods and requests a transparency.

To fashion the "great house," says Easton, can take up to four years, involve hundreds of people and cost several millinn dollars. Some estates he is working on have stables, ballrooms and family chapels. "I am amazed people have the money to spend on these projects," says Easton, who lives in an inexpensive rent-controlled apartment on Mannatum's opper East Side. "Of course, it's great for us that they do."

His company charges 10 percent commission on items purchased abroad. Shipping is extra. Travel expenses are usually split among the clienteness he shops fur.

among the clients he sbops far.

For antique fabrics. Mayorcas Ltd. at 38
Jermyn Street is London's best, says Easton.
He purchases a 5-foot (1.5-meter) square of 18th-century French silk brocade for \$3,350 for a Virginia client's private chapel.

At Loot, a dealer at 76 Pimlico Road known for its 19th-century upholstered furniture. Easton plops down on a tufted Vic-

At Loot, a dealer at 76 Pimlico Road known for its 19th-century upholstered furniture, Easton plops down on a tufted Victorian Chesterfield. "It's so comfortable you may never get up." He explains the appeal in the 1980s of the classicism represented by the British country-house style. "People are looking for order in their byes"

Just before noon Easton walks into Mrs. M.E. Crick Ltd., at 166 Kensington Church Street, to check cut glass chandeliers. After a half-bour lunch Easton goes to the George

First stop is Christopher Gibbs Ltd., at 118 New Bond Street, a dealer for "large, eccentric furniture," Today he is interested chair for \$900. "I couldn't let it get away."

A hallmark of Easton's company is attention to detail, down to selecting linens and stationery far some clients. His next stop, Lunn Antiques, at 86 New King's Road, is a specialist in antique linens and lace. Easton usually buys single examples at Lunn's, then sends them to Madeira to have copies made.

Next Easton visits an antique dealer, Rodney Brooke at 27A Elsynge Road, Easton looks over a 17th-century Indian table inlaid with semiprecinus stones and a Regency library table at \$82,000, then picks out a 18thcentury chest for a Chicago client.

Before heading to Oxford, Easton stops at T. Crowther & Sons at 282 North End Road to survey their garden sculpture and fire-places. More than an bour later, in the woodworking shop of Symm and Co. of Oxford, founded in 1827, Easton is hunched over drawings for the paneling, moldings and other woodwork of a New York library. Here he is not buying, but consulting with craftsmen to make sure that finishing tnuches areas he wants them.

"I do try to be cautious about overspending," says Easton on the trip back to London, collating photos and lists. He estimates that he has spent \$50,000 in his five-day trip. He will show his clients photographs of \$500,000 worth of antiques.

"I figure I look at about a thousand different things a day on one of these trips. I'm visually exhausted, but exhilarated that these objects will find a second bome 4,000 miles away. It's like Christmas when the shipments

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#### THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

### In U.K., Competition Has Led To Lower Fares — With Frills

by Roger Collis

NYONE who wants a foretaste of bow the liberalization of air transport in Europe may ultimately benefit the business traveler should sample British domestic services. especially on the key routes between Heathrow and Edinburgh. Glasgow and Belfast.

Thanks to a government decision four years ago to allow the independent airline British Midland to compete on free-market terms with state-owned British Airways, passengers now enjoy what may be the world's best domestic service; it is certainly unparalleled on any routes elsewhere in Europe, Competition has meant a wider choice of flights, superb service and cuisine, and low fares with few booking restrictions.

What incenses many frequent travelers is that they are unable to take advantage of low fares in Europe because these are bedged about with restrictions such as a compulsory Saturday night stay. advance booking or limits on flights. Airlines readily admit that discount fares are designed to frus-trate their use by business people. most of whom need to be able to cancel or change a reservation at the last minute.

The airlines argue that you have to pay a premium for the right to no show" and that only by filling the back of the plane with discount passengers can they keep down the cost of business fares. Their philosonly is not to offer low fares to business travelers — a captive market representing about 40 percent of traffic and 60 percent of revenue - but to add more frills for them. such as better in-flight service, separate check-in and executive lounges. Economy passengers are served nothing on some routes. For example, on Air Inter you cannot get even a cup of coffee between Paris and Nice, And until recently flights between Paris and London were equally spartan for folks in the back of the plane. Put it down to lack of competition in Europe's ughtly regulated skies.

Such was the case in Britain until October 1982, when British Midland first started competing with British Airways between Heathrow and Glasgow. Before. British Airways had been operating walk-on shuttle service between Heathrow

and Glasgow. Edinburgh and Bel-fast (British Midland later added food and drink in Scotland. the latter two). "This was basic transportation," recalled a BA spokesman: "there were no drinks. not even tea or coffee, and tickets were sold on board. It was a scram-

When British Midland came on the scene it introduced lower fares, in-flight catering and a bar service. A year later, British Airways, having lost business, launched its "Super Shuttle," with frills such as a hot breakfast on early flights. newspapers, and free drinks later in the day. Tickets are no longer sold on board, but you can buy one at the gate without a reservation.

BA claims that if you turn up 10 minutes before departure (20 minutes for Belfast) you will be guaran-teed a seat. "If the plane is full. we'll put on a back-up plane, even for one person," the spokesman

### Standby offers even more savings

said. British Airways has at least 11 and British Midland 7 weekday departures in both directions on each route, representing a formidable choice for the traveler.

In July, British Midland again raised the competitive stakes by launching its "Diamond Service," which offers newspapers with a bot breakfast in the morning, a hot lunch and dinner with wine, cream teas, and free cocktails throughout the day. So far there has been no response from British Midland, although an industry source said: They are thinking of improving their catering." Breakfast on British Midland's 9

A.M. flight from Heathrow to Edinburgh — a bare 70 minutes in the air - would do justice to first class 00 aoy trans-Atlantic carrier. There was juice, fresh grapefruit and orange segments, scrambled eggs, bacon, sausage, mushrooms and hash browns, and roll with butter and chunky marmalade. And a hot towel afterwards to freshen up. 1 was less impressed with the Lothian pie for dinner on the way back, although this may

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Herald Eribune segment.)
It's initiatives like these that will belo to give business travelers what I After OPEC's

What made the trip especially enjoyable was the price f paid for a pared with the full round-trip fare of 146. It allowed me to take any flight within this period or, by up-grading to the full fare, any time thereafter.

This fare, which is unique to British Midland, was introduced, according to the airline's marketing manager, Alex Brown, as a result of research showing that most business people traveling between En-gland and Scotland stayed from one to three days. Brown said that since Nov. 1, when British Airways raised its fares by up to 8 percent, travelers flying British Midland could save up to 17 percent.

Both airlines offer one-way fares that give you the flexibility of taking peak or off-peak flights. (Off-peak is between 10 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. and after 7 P.M.) These can save up to 36 percent off the full neak fare. There are even greater savings if you buy a standby ticket, which is available on any flight. Full-fare tickets are interchangeable, though tickets for peak-hour flights cannot be downgraded to off-peak. Frequent travelers have learned how to work the system by keeping a stock of tickets for vari-

ous contingencies on both carriers. Britisb Midland is the only European carrier to run its own frequent flier program. This is linked to a self-ticketing scheme that enables a company to qualify for discounts of up to 5 percent.

One result of this competition has been a growth in traffic of 50 percent since 1982, British Midland having a 25-percent share of about three million passengers a year on the three major routes. It has proved that there is a demand for creative fares from business travelers who are prepared to sacrifice some flexibility for a better deal, and that frills and economy are not

In June, British Midland exported the idea of a simpler fare structure with a one-class business cabin on its oew service between Heathrow and Amsterdam, British Caledonian's Time-Flyer fares between Gatwick and Schiphol, Brussels and Frankfurt, where you can save up to 50 percent off the normal economy fare, offer the cost-conscious business traveler a similar break. (The tariff depends on the time of day you travel. Restrictions are advance booking and a minimum of one night's stay. You can change your return flight if you upgrade to a more expensive time

they need - choice, convenience

# Augsburg's Powers of Regeneration

by Herb Altschull

UGSBURG, West Germany - It's difficult, as you sit at a wooden table quaffing a glass of beer in Augsburg's central square, to imagine that this town is more than 2,000 years old, that it has been destroyed over and over again, that a family of bankers financed the Hapsburg Empire from their countinghouses here, that Martin Luther almost won that empire for Protestantism here.

Augsburg, on the Lech River north of the Alps, was founded by the Romans in 15 B.C. The Altstadt (Old City) is a rabbit's warren of tiny streets that twist and turn, sometimes following a stream. The Altstadt, bombed in World War II, has been put back together so that it looks pretty much as it did three or four bundred years ago.
From Maximilianstrasse, a wide boule-

vard boasting impressive fountains, you reach the Altstadt by going down a steep, narrow walkway - no cars allowed. Once in the Altstadt, a map is only mildly helpful. If you don't get lost at least once, you are a wonder among tourists. Don't fear, though. However many wrong turnings I took, sooner or later I ran into the Rathaus, the old town hall.

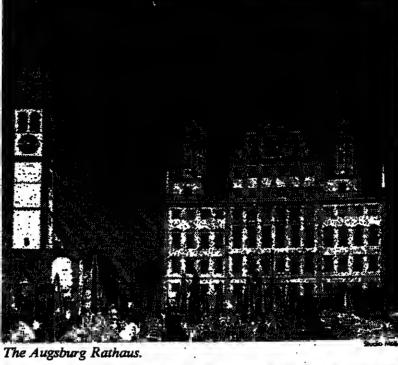
Properly honored as the finest example of late Renaissance architecture north of the Alps, the Rathaus is worth a pause. The Augsburg Town Council first met there in 1620. It was the handiwork of Elias Holl, whose designs set a new style for southern Germany. The facade represents a modifica-non of the Italian style, with a simpler elegance, a striking absence of busywork and the surprising look of several units blended into a single form. Demolished in a two-day bombing in February 1944, the Rathaus and the adjacent Perlachturm, Holl's 70-meter-high (228-foot) bell tower, were reconstructed in the 1970s.

The Golden Chamber on the third floor of the Rathaus is one of the most spectacular rooms to be found in any town ball. It is used for exhibitions and official receptions. Lamentably, the restoration was not able to bring the ceiling back to what it was, an expanse covered by paintings and gilded limewood carvings. Enough is in place, however, to give the visitor an idea of what once

On sunny days, the vast square in front of the Rathaus is just the place to stop for an afternoon cake and coffee or beer and wurst. Just down Annastrasse, a winding pedestrian street, one can make out the top of a church where nearly five centuries ago there took place one of the most important might-havebeens of Western civilization.

This is the church of St. Anna, where the princes of the Roman church and those who endorsed the doctrines of Martin Luther were presented with the rarest of opportunities: the possibility of reaching an agreement that might have prevented centuries of discord, anguish and bloodshed.

The church has been destroyed and rebuilt time and again since its beginnings in 1321, but the reconstruction is faithful. Narrow stone steps rise above the entrance corridor, along which the stone walls are beautifully engraved. The steps also climb above the elegant Fugger chapel, in which are buried the members of the Fugger family, bankers who financed the most celebrated of the medieval Holy Roman emperors, Charles V.





Woodcut showing Luther before Cajetan.

chamber where on June 25, 1530, Charles V settlement, and although severely damaged listened to what is now known as the Confesion the Thirty Years War and World War II, it sio Augustana, read by Luther's ally, Philipp Melanchthon, in a desperate effort to bring about a reconciliation between the feuding Catholic and Lutheran princes. The confession remains the foundation of Lutheranism.

Cajetan was ntterly without sympathy for Luther's position, and friends of Luther fear for his life. In the middle of the night,

Nearly a generation older than Christianity itself, Augsburg has survived not only the religious strife of the 16th and 17th centuries but the destruction of two world wars. It is now a prosperous looking city of 250,000, the third largest in Bavaria.

Everyone who visits Augsburg wants to the room where take a close look at the Fuggerei. This is a Deutsche marks (about 85 cents), the equiv-Luther concealed himself when he came to settlement just beyond the Altstadt that was alent of what Fuggerei residents paid in the and comfort at a realistic price. 
Augsburg in 1518 to dispute theology with constructed by the Fugger family in 1521 to 16th century.

Cardinal Cajetan, and then into the large house the poor. It was the world's first social chamber where on June 25, 1530, Charles V settlement, and although severely damaged was restored and is still operating.

The Fugger family financed the Holy Ro-

man Empire at the height of its power. The most prominent in the family was Jakob the Rich, who was born in Augsburg in 1459 and eventually gamed a virtual world monopoly in the mining and trading of silver, copper passed the word that the monk had reason to and mercury. He also had a vast shipping

The Fuggers spent huge sums of money to promote the arts and learning. They were the first holders of great wealth to provide for the underprivileged in a systematic way. The Fuggerei still has 66 gabled houses for the poor. Residents, who must be at least 55 years old, are chosen by the town fathers on the basis of need; the annual rent is 1.72

The museum at Mittlerergasse 13 offers an example of the interiors of the houses, which stand in neat rows of yellow facades. This one contained a kitchen and three tiny rooms, two downstairs and one upstairs. At No. 14 lived the mason Franz Mozart, greatgrandfather of the composer. He had to take up residence there in 1681, so the story goes because he had been ostracized and could find no work after he had secretly buried the body of a hangman's helper, contrary to

Church policy.
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's father, Leopold, was born in a narrow, rust-colored house at Frauentorstrasse 30, now a charming museum of Mozartiana. Leopold went to the university in Salzburg in 1737, became a violinist in an orchestra in Salzburg and lived there until he died in 1787, four years before the death of his son. The two frequently returned to Augsburg for visits, since most family members lived there. Indeed, the telephone book still lists nine Mozarts, and a number of signs feature the name.

Among the city's other favorite sons, Hans Holbein the Elder lived along one of the channels of the Lech River. And last year as part of its 2,000th-birthday celebrations, on the 87th anniversary of Bertolt Brecht's birth the conservative city finally swallowed its official reserve and opened the house where he was born as a memorial to the playwright, who had become a member of the Communist Party.

The memorial is a gold mine for Brecht enthusiasts, filled with material from Brecht's life and with theater handbills and photos of stagings of his works. The celebrated Augsburg marionette theater is represented by a marvelous puppet re-creation of Mack the Knife. The house, next to a foundry along one of Augsburg's canals, dates from the 16th century and is typical of middle-class homes of the period.

Two blocks from the railroad station stands a synagogue, which houses an exhibi-tion on Jewish art and culture. The first Augsburg synagogue dated from 1259, but none survived the Nazi era. This synagogue, reconstructed after the war, was reopened only last November. The exhibition features the best examples in Europe of the work. chiefly in wood, ceramics and metalwork, of students and teachers at the Belazel Academy of Art in Jerusalem.

The city has its share of theaters - especially the outdoor house at the Rotes Tor (Red Gate) - and good restaurants; the best of these all seem to be underground, such as the Fuggerkeller and the Ratskeller (below the Rathaus).

I enjoyed a fine meal of pork roast and paizle (the delicate "little" Swabian noodle dish) at the Agnes Bernauer Stube in the basement of a house dating back 500 years. Turns out Bernauer is a kind of patron saint in Augsburg. She met Prince Albrecht of Bavaria when she brought him a meal at her father's bathhouse restaurant (guests were served while in the wooden tubs) in 1433. When Albrecht's friends learned he had secretly married a commoner, they lured him away, kidnapped Agnes, bound her, and drowned her in the nearby Dannbe.

To this day, Augsburgers celebrate her wedding day, Jan. 21, as "lovers' day." Perhaps coincidentally, that day falls right in the middle of the carnival season - when lovers' days are commonplace in West Germany.

based in Germany. His latest book is "Ageifes

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### Channel Islands Continued from page 7

percent of the milk processed in Guernsey, three miles away across a stretch of sea called the Little Russel. (All the islands are virtually awash with cream the color of batter, and butter the color of egg volk.)

Herm's No. 1 business is tourists, as many as 2,000 a day in the high season. But according to one of the 50 workers who more than double the island's permanent population during the season, these day-trippers mostly head for the gift shops and pub in the minus cule village above the harbor, leaving the rest of Herm's 500 acres to the fields of cows and pheasants, the rabbits in the Neolithic burial ground at the beach-framed northern end, the sea birds of the southern cliffs, and, on any given high-season day, the 250 or so people who have booked months or even years in advance to stay at the botel, the campsite or one of nine cottages and flats.

The advantages of visiting in the off-season are evident here. Happily, the Gulf Stream gives the Channel Islands a balmy climate even in spring and autumn. I was one of 13 tourists staying on Herm in early October; the botel had closed the day before I

The first afternoon I beaded for the prehistorie remains in the north, balf a mile from the cluster of farm and manor buildings that included my flat in the crenelated Castle Keep at the center of the island. I met no one until, rounding a hill to take the beach path back to the village, I spotted in the distance a couple walking an indeterminate number of small shaggy creatures. These latter shortly resolved themselves into two Yorkshire terriers, and the couple proved to be my bosts: the Tenant of Herm, Major Peter Wood, and his wife, Jenny. Herm was in sad shape in 1949 when the

Woods took their first lease on this island half a mile wide by a mile and a half long. The Channel Islands were the only part of the British Isles occupied by the Germans in World War II, and though Herm escaped the forced labor and the carbunele-like bunkers that were inflicted on the other islands, it was sorely neglected. The water supply and sewerage system were inadequate, there was no electricity and few of the scattered buildings were habitable.

Peter Wood, New Zealand-born, trained as a civil engineer, had come out of the war with a dream born of his life as an officer: to be a kind of father figure in a self-contained community. He had thought it would be a large farm; when he beard that the lease to Herm was available, he realized it could as easily be an island.

The Woods have spent almost all their 40 years of married life pouring money, labor and love into Herm, developing it as a business venture and a home while preserving its almost tropical beauty. Wood said it was 25 years before they were certain they were

going to make it work.
"We had to keep in the front of our minds all along a picture of — well, of something like what we now have," he said, gesturing



Le Rosaire steps, Herm.



istration of the island.

number and magnitude.

vaguely at the flowers, trees, swimming pool and velvery lawn in the walled garden of their house just south of the Keep. In 1962 they renegotiated their lease to run until

2029. One of their daughters and her husband have taken over the day-to-day admin-

The village has a Mediterranean air, the

legacy of a crew of Italian builders imported in the early 1960s. It revolves around the

Mermaid Tavern, which serves lunches in the

off-season (dinners too, in summer) and

drinks during Guernsey's generous licensing hours, 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. The Mermaid is a

favorite evening haunt for boat-owners from Guernsey. Guests staying on the island need

a flashlight for getting to and from the tavern at night, for here, as in Sark, virtually no

lanes and paths are illuminated. The stars, as

a consequence, are of almost frightening

Herm's proximity to St. Peter Port, Guern-

sey's main town, makes it the best of both worlds. Except in the roughest weather there

are frequent boats and one can easily cross

for a morning of marketing (Herm stocks

only a few groceries), or a day of sightseeing

or shopping. Because the Channel Islands have no value-added tax, many items, on

Jersey and Guernsey especially, are far cheaper than in Britain or France.

The weather was warm throughout my trip

to the islands, but even when the sky over-

head seemed fairly clear, a haze often hung

over the sea. In Guernsey, away from rela-

tively noisy St. Peter Port, I soon became

aware of an almost constant chorus of log-horus, for the islands lie in some of the

One day on Guernsey I took a bus to

L'Ancresse Common at the northern end of

the island, where, as in Herm, there are rich Neolithic remains. Walking back from the

Déhus chamber-and-passage tomb I spotted a sign for an ancient monument that was not

listed in my 1976 guide to Guernsey's prehis-

There was no indication how far down the

world's most treacherous waters.



is almost always unproductive, but I tried

anyway. After being told, as expected, that Les Fouailtages was just a lot of old rocks,

ARK, about 30 minutes from Guern-

much of its fendal form of government and the fact that, as on Herm, no cars are al-

lowed. It projects an image of horse-drawn

wagons passing the 17th-century home of the Seigneur, Michael Beaumont, whose grand-

mother was the most celebrated modern rul-

er of Sark, Dame Sybil Hathaway. In fact,

however, the wagons are strictly for tourist

rides once or twice a day, and though there

are many gracious old houses. Sark is also full of unattractive lutilike attractures that

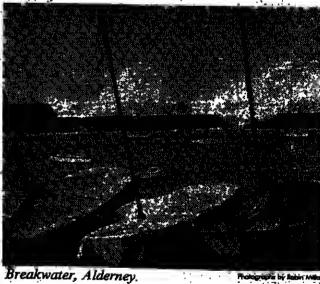
appear to be left over from World War II.
Many of the 500 residents have tractors, not

just for farming. They are used like cars or

even buses, only they make more noise. Trac-torless islanders and visitors ride low-slung

little bicycles, the latter renting these for

£3.60 a day.



lane it was; indeed, that it was signposted at all was remarkable for Guernsey, where few directions are marked, and those that are Alderney, the third largest of the Channel Alderney, the third largest of the Channel Islands, had for me an air somehow similar to that of Herm, perhaps because it was so often lead immediately to forks in the lane with no signs. A good map is a must, especially since many routes have both French remote. It is the northernmost of the islands, and past the end of September can be reached only by the bright yellow 16-seat planes of Amigny Air Services, the islands' and English names, frequently only faintly similar. Les Grands Moulins, for instance, is also known not as The Big Mills but as King's Mills Road. ing s Mills Road.

Asking the locals about Stone Age remains

local carrier. There seem to be fewer trees on Alderney than elsewhere in the bailiwick of Guernsey but otherwise it shares with its sister islands a and after negotiating the unposted fork in ics imaginable, heathlike stretches covered the path over the common, I came upon a with bracken, goise and, especially in Alderprofusion of vegetation: fuchsia in all variet-

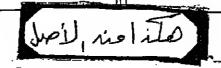
spectacular teardrop-shaped grouping of upney, low-growing heather, and thickets for wild blackberries everywhere. I'd had my eye on these last during my walks on all the islands, watching them riprights. Dating back 6,500 years, it is one of the earliest megalithic monuments in En-rope. It was discovered only in 1977 and excavation was not completed until 1981. en, wondering if they were as good to eat as they looked. My last full day in the Channel Islands, I took the Alderney Railway — a two-mile route revived in 1978 by local rail sey by passenger launch across a chan-nel called the Great Russel, makes buffs — from the harbor to the island's eastern end. And there, in the old Mannez Quarry that the rail line was built to serve in

1847, were a few people berrying. That was all the encouragement I needed. I fished a plastic bag out of my purse and picked my way, literally, through the brambles allowed the second bles almost all the way back to the town, St. Anne, where most of Alderney's 2,000 people live. There, sticky and purple-stained at fingers and lips, I presented my landlady with a quart or more of berries. They were late this year, she said, and on the small side, but she was happy to have them, and stewed them with a little sugar, giving me some out

my cereal the next morning.

That day there was more bounty on the chiffs, where I spent a comple of softary hours walking in a light mist before catching a little yellow plane for Cherbourg. In edible mushroom, perfectly shaped, the size of a dessert plate.

However touristy, the horse-drawn wag-ons move at the right pace for Sark, revealing beauties that a bike or tractor rider might miss. Even bicycles are rightly forbidden at be obtained from offices of the British Tourist the island's chief beauty spot, La Coupée, a Authority,



# ·Vintage 1986: Quality, Quantity, And Rising Prices

by Frank J. Prial

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ARIS — Except for a few vines in Alsace and in Sauternes, the 1986 harvest in France is over. This is when the winegrowers, lunching with their bankers, mutter and grumble about the wine writers - if the writers have had the audacity to suggest that the wines

may oot be very good.
"What do they know?" the growers demand rhetorically. "We've been doing this
all our lives, and we can't tell how the wine.

is going to turn out."

That's how it would go in bad years. In good years, the wretched scribblers would be hailed for their perspicacity in recognizing so early on that 1984 or 1985 or 1986 is.

mirabile dictu, another year of the century.

There is no year-of-the-century talk this autumn, partly because it's bad policy and partly because, while the wines are good, they don't seem extraordinary. Someone was saying the other day that the new

Although the weather conditions in Bordeaux were not optimal, they were more than adequate to produce a very large vintage of good and occasionally excellent

Bordeaux resemble the 1979s and the 1981s. There has even been some talk of their resembling the 1975 vintage, which is a bit amusing because when that vintage was released it was solidly predicted that few people alive then would be around to drink it when it was ready. The 1975s are

still not ready. As far as anyone can tell - and there are a lot of things one can tell about a new crop - the 1986 Bordeaux should be good, solid, drinkable wines in a few years. Although the weather conditions in Bordeaux were not optimal, they were more than adequate to produce a very large vintage of good and occasionally excellent wine. "A large vintage of good and occasional-

ly excellent wine." Does that have a famil-iar ring? It should. We've been hearing it, or some version of it, for almost a decade. With the exceptions of 1977 and 1984, there hasn't been an indifferent year in Bordeaux in more than a decade. Some-vintages — 1978, 1982, 1983 and 1985 have been very good indeed. Nor has it been a time of good but tiny crops, as was the case in, say, 1961. For the most part nature has been generous in terms both of

quality and quantity.

Consequently, there is a great deal of good wine to be had in the cellars of Bordeaux and in retail shops around the world. As is so often the case the Bordeaux trade, or some of it, rolls blithely along asking for more money for its wines than

asking for more money for its wines than many people are prepared to pay, particularly when they know that supply is rapidly outreaching demand.

After the two expensive vintages, 1982 and 1983, the trade asked for even higher prices for the much less impressive 1984s. Stung by the outry from American consumers, the Bordelais announced that the 1985s would open at the same prices as the 1985s would open at the same prices as the 1984s. Fine, except that the dollar had 1984s. Fine, except that the dollar had dropped in value by about a third. No prices will be available for the 1986s until cent year. Everyone will be waiting to see if the trade is going to repeat the folly of the early 1970s when the public walked away and some very prominent wine shippers found themselves in deep financial trouble. It will also be interesting to see if the fad for buying futures continues. For a number of years, wine investors who bought at of years, wine investors who bought at opening prices did quite well as demand pushed those prices up and up. The first growths, the famous names such as Lafite, Mouton and Latour, have always had a special market, huyers to whom price is secondary. But a lot of smaller investors have jumped in in recent years. If a few

prices drop instead of going up, a lot of dilettantes will look for new games to play.

In Ay, in the heart of the Champagne country, Christian Bizot, the president of Champagne Bollinger, characterized 1986 as an average year. The chardonnay grapes were good in quality and mediocre in quantity," he said, while the pinot noir and meunier grapes were plentiful but less impressive in quality." Chardonnay grapes are white, pinot noir and mennier are red. For Bollinger, at least, 1986 will not be a vintage year. Which means that most other





the luxury category for Americans again. houses will also consider this a reserve wine in Burgundy it looks like a good year for years. Reserve wine is the Champagne used in noovintage blends. Bollinger, like most the winemakers are using that they were in 1985. The earliest, the primetir will go up again. So what else is new?

Rot was a big problem in Burgundy this other producers, has excellent reserve great catchall phrase, "One will have to or ocuveau wines, will be in the shops in stocks. The principal problem with Cham-choose carefully," which, of course, is a two weeks. Generally it will be a good

French "vendange", ancient and modern: above, Côtes du Rhône; below a cartoon by Daumier.

commercial vintage, with a few highlights among the *crus*, such as Morgon, Fleurie and Chiroubles.

Morgoo is a wonderful example of how fads change the way wines are made. Years ago, Morgon was one of the lightest of all the Beaujolais. Then, over the years, Morgon became a wine to keep for a year or two, a wine meant to rival lighter Burgundies at table, in restaurants and the home. Now, tastes have shifted and the wine is relatively light again. The big wine of Beau-jolais these days is Moulin-à-Vent.

This should be a pretty good year in Beaujolais. Not 1976, nor even 1983 or 985, but a year in which there is plenty of decent wine to drink.

In Chablis and Alsace, two northerly vineyard areas, the talk is of good, average wines, but not in the class of the '85s or, for Alsace, the '83s, Jean Hugel, of the famous Hugel firm, told an interviewer he would

rate the vintage 14 or 15 on a scale of 20.

In the Loire Valley there is quite a bit of pagne these days is price. Bollinger will go up by 12 per cent shortly, which, when wine that should not be chosen at all. But and acidity, without which be coupled with the fall of the dollar and price except for the fortunate few, does it materials. increases over the last two years, means tet? Burgundy prices are so high that disthat Champagne is back in or very close to cussions of the wines are mostly academic. but one has to go hack a number of years to

D 1986 The New York Times

# Three-Star Cigars

by Gordon Mott

ARC MENEAU rolled the cigar lightly between his fingers, pointing its glowing tip toward the ceiling of the bar and lounge at the Esperance, his three-star gastronomic mecca in St.-Pere-sous-Vezclay. Smiling shyly, the chef offered an opinion about a cigar's place in the world of French haute cuisine. "Smoking a fine cigar after a meal is a pleasure, not a vice. There's something sensual, almost sexual, about it. It says something about a man," Meneau said. Then he

langhed, "Or a woman."
Cigars are not a big deal in France, but one essential element of what they call the three C's: coffee, Cognac and cigars. If in the United States the eight confers



Listening to a cigar.

power and status with a touch of rebelliousness, in France it suggests an appreciation of the finer things

But many Americans have abandoned the pleasures of a good smoke, inhibited by the anti-smoking lobby, health concerns, the pro-hibition on imports of Cuban cigars, arguably the world's finest, and perhaps a lost sense of what constitutes the good life. Rene Brachet, the research of t chet, the responsable de cigars at Maxim's in Paris, confirmed that Americans aren't his big customers. "I think they have an allergy to Cuba," he said. Frenchmen are not constrained by the same political concerns, he added, and keep him

busy after every meal.

Here's a quick guide to the ritual of asking for, choosing and lighting a cigar that costs 60 francs (about 59). When your waiter says, à la Maxim's, "Let me get the responsable," you know you are on the right track. Cigars must be cared for like fine old wines. Storage should be in a slightly humid cool place voilà the humidor. When the cigar waiter arrives, he should open the box. tilt it slightly toward you and recite the selection. In most restaurants, the choices will be Cuban-rolled The New York Times.

Montecristo or Davidoff, a Swiss concern with many cigars made of Cuban tobacco. Some restaurants stock lesser Cuban brands, Romeo y Julieta and Partagas, which are still good cigars, Occasionally, there are lighter Dominican cigars, too. The smaller the number on the cigar, the bigger, thicker and longer The only way to tell if a good

cigar is in good condition is to pick it up. Don't squeeze it too tightly; lift it delicately with your first two fingers and thumb and roll it gently near the middle. Listen for a crackling sound like crisp autumn leaves underfoot; it's a sign of dryness. Similarly, avoid a cigar if the outer wrapper is flaking. A cigar should resist the squeeze, maybe even be a little springy. But it should not feel soggy—a sign of too much humid-ity. Finally, take a whiff. A cigar should smell of tobacco and not be musty. The entire squeezing and sniffing process should take place after you've selected the size cigar you want. Squeezing every cigar in the box isn't very considerate.

The waiter should take the cigar from you to clip the end with a special cutter. He may ask for your preference in cut: the entire end snipped off or a quarter-inch, V-shaped slit across the wrapped end. Either procedure eliminates biting off the end, which is an effective but a rather crude public display. A subtler point: Have the waiter re-move the trademark band. Leaving the band on is just not done.

The lighting of the cigar come next. Everyone has seen cigar smokers light up by striking a match or flicking a little butane lighter and drawing deeply on the cigar to get it going. Don't do it.

Some restaurants provide a thin, almost flimsy, strip of cedar wood that the waiter will light. If not, let the match burn for a few seconds. Don't puff on the cigar yet. Hold the flame below the cigar tip, turn-ing it slowly to light the entire sur-

fears about killing your taste buds with cigar smoke. Meneau says the only thing to avoid is smoking a cigar right before a big meal.

"Some people smoke a lot and still have a palate. Some people don't smoke and don't have a pal-

ate. It's an individual thing."

You should also lay to rest any

One final note for enjoyment of the ritual. A Cognac executive recommends sipping the Cognac —
"to get its full flavor" — before
lighting the cigar. After a grand
repas, find a seat in the salon, order a case and a selection from the Cognae list and round out the evening by calling over the cigar box. You'll see why the French still beheve in the three C's.

Gordon Mott, a journalist who

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Thursday's Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

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### **Bond Market Pressures NYSE**

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated in active trading been Thursday, burt by a weaker bond market, a tion slide in IBM and dampening takeover speculation, traders said. A round of late buying, how-

ever, halved the day's losses.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.45 points to 1.891.59. An hour earlier, the Dow was down nearly 20 points. Losers outpaced gainers, 905 to 656.

Broad-market indexes retreated. The New York Stock Exchange composite index dropped 0.36 to 141.55. The price of an average share fell 10 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.71 to 245.87.

Volume totaled 165.29 million shares, down

from 183.17 million Wednesday. The market opened lower but nosedived just before midday when the bond market retreated. Weakness in bond futures spilled into stock index futures, pushing those contracts to a discount to the casb indexes, traders said. The

discount resulted in several sell programs, said Thomas Ryan Jr., vice president in charge of equity trading at Kidder, Peabody. Mr. Ryan said concern that October employment figures, due out Friday, would be stronger than expected, made the fixed-income markets nervous, especially so on a day when the Treasury was auctioning \$9.25 billion of 30-year

bonds.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co, agreed that equities got no help from the bond market. But he said enthusiasm for takeover situations was considerably lessened by stock-repurchase programs announced by CPC International

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Wednesday and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Thursday, two companies that for weeks have been the subjects of intense takeover specula-

"There are some bloody faces among the arbs," Mr. Metz said. "Even some of the professionals have had their heads banded to them." He said the market had lost the momentum in needed to challenge its high of 1,919.71.

With investment demand not terribly vibrant and a little more reticence among the takeover players, the market has more ground

ibm retreated after the influential investment firm of Goldman, Sachs dropped the stock from its recommended list. Daniel Benton, Goldman computer analyst, said two surveys commissioned by his firm indicate that it is unlikely IBM's mainframe business will be able to offset weakness in its minicomputer and small-systems lines or that there would be a broad-based upturn in the domestic computer

On the economic front, the Federal Reserve reported that U.S. consumer credit expanded by \$8.37 billion in September. Mr. Metz attributed most of the rise to car purchases, but he said the figure shows the consumer so highly leveraged, that it is unlikely that consumer spending can give the economy much more

Support.
Goodyear was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 14 to 48. It authorized a buyback of up to 20 million of its shares. Sir James Goldsmith has proposed buying Goodyear for \$49 a share.

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| Fig. |

COMMUNITY SUS 26.000.000 13,25 % 1980/1995 inform the bondholders that the redemption instalment of SUS 2.600.000-, nominal due on December 15, 1986 has been satisfied by a drawing on October 9, 1986, in Luxembourg. The bonds will be reimbursed at par-no December 15, 1986, coupon due on December 15, 1987 and following attached, according to the modalities

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## **CONTACT WITH** ONE OF THE WORLD'S LEADING TRADING NATIONS

All articles and advertising material in this Supplement were prepared by V/O VNESHTORGREKLAMA in cooperation with the Soviet weekly **EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.** 

### AN OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMY

### The Program of Peace **And Creation**

Soviet Communist Party, which convened in Moscow Peb. 25 - March 6, demonstrated again the resolution of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and of the Sovier people to fight active-ly for the liberation of mankind from the burden of military threast and vio-lence. The main objective of the Sovier foreign policy is a safe and just peace for all nations. This policy enjoys the overall support of the Sovier people and has the expendent of the Sovier people and has the sympathy of millions of people

The XXVIIth Congress of the C.P.S.U. is a histocical comerstone in the life of the Party and Sovier people. It has adopted the general course of acceleration of social and economic development of the country. Acceleration will come primarily through higher rates of conomic growth. But this is not all. Its essence lies in a new quality of growth: all-round intensification of production on the basis of scientific and nechnological progress, restructuring of the economy, effective froms of man-agement, organization and stimulation of work efforts.

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By the end of the century, it is planned to nearly double the gross national output and raise by twofold the production potential. Labor productivity is expected to rise by 2.3 to 2.5 times, compared to present figures. In the future, it is contemplated to make a transition to an exonomy of higher organization and efficiency, with all-round development of productive forces and mature socialist production

expect to reach the targets? Chiefly on the wave of scientific and technological progress and cardinal transformation of society's productive forces. It is virtually impossible to achieve cardinal

changes on the material and technical base of the past. It is imperative to undertake a profound reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of the latest achieves the latter achievements in science and technology, the breakthroughs in the vital spheres of scientific and technological progress, and on the basis of a remolded system of economic manage-

The course of acceleration presumes pursuance of more active social policies with consistent consolidation of the periorpies of socialist justice. These were the aspects of the social policy which were brought into focus at the Congress. The strategy of acceleration assumes perfecting public relations, the remolding of focus and methods employed to the work of political and ideological institutions, and the consolidation of socialist democracy. Labor collectives will, be more broadly involved in the political, economic and volved in the political, economic and cultural life of the country. The live creative are of the masses, initiative from the rank and file and socialist selfmanagement will be further promoted in the course of the Plan period.

Up to the year 2000, the volume of Up to the year 2000, the volume of resources allocated for the improvement of the well-being of the Sovier people will be doubled. Real per capital income will increase by 1.6 to 1.8 times. Starting from the XIIth Five-Year Plan period, higher income will be granted to millions of Soviet people. Housing, social and cultural construction will radically improve.

All our plans can be realized only in the conditions of peace. The Soviet Union, from the date of its birth, has

not fatally inevitable. To avoid war, to safeguard menkind from conscrophe, is a reality. These considerations of our responsibility for the destiny of the earth's civilization serve as a foundation on which the Soviet Union is building its foreign policy for the forthcoming years — it is the struggle for peaciful implementation of the program to eliminate weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, as proclaimed in the statement made by M.S.Gorbachev on Jan. 15, 1996. M.S.Gorbachev on Jan. 15, 1986.

Another practical confirmation of the U.S.S.R.'s peaceful plans and of its constructive foreign policy is the unilateral moratorium on underground muchas explosions. For more than a year, from Aug. 6, 1985, the U.S.S.R. has not made nuclear explosions at its test grounds, which actually proves the expressuress and sincerity of its program calling for nuclear disamment and the grounds desire to pursue the policy of genuine desire to pursue the policy of peace and cooper

The XXVIIth Congress of the CPSU emphasized again the impor-cance of further development of eco-nomic, scientific and technological relations between the U.S.S.R. and foreign countries, of its sincere wish to participare in the international division of labor. Once again, we intend to main-tain and strengthen the cies of equal cooperation with all rations, regardless of their political structure, In the XIIth Five-Year Plan period, we are planning to resort widely to new farms of trade and economic cooperation with foreign countries, namely industrial parener-ship and cooperation in joint ventures.

It is in the equal business coopera-tion with all states that we see an unwaveningly prisence with countries

peaceful coexistence with countries
inaving different political structures.

We are proceeding from the lace war is

our planer.



General Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., M.S. Gorbachev:

The Soviet Union favors fruitful and comprehensive economic, scientific and technological cooperation built on the principles of mutual benefit and devoid of any discrimination; is willing to develop new patterns of economic links stemming from the mutual interest of the parties in joint implementation of new scientific, rechnical and rechnological developments, in designing and constructing industrial enterprises, in developing raw materi-

### Soviet Economy in the XIIth **Five-Year Period**

By the end of the present century, the Soviet Union's population in all probability will exceed the 500-million mark. work activities with a creative content. What are the living standards, the perthese people going to be, essentially dependent as they are on the state of

As is generally known, the national economy of the U.S.R. has been developing on the basis of long-term planning. The XIIth Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) is being implemented now component of a longer-term program projected to the year 2000. Its main projected to the just an open discussion indexes, following an open discussion indixes, following an open discussion in which all the country's population took part, were approved by the the XXVIIth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that convened in the spring of 1986. What are these indexes?

aude, which, quire obviously, in no way this case — is doomed to failure if the means for arraining them are improper-ly chosen.

The formula of country has been able to reach huge volumes of output of numerous essential products.

envisaged in the U.S.S.R. to double the cluded), 191 percent steel, 156 percent resources allocated for upgrading the living conditions, with the real per 226 percent conton fabrics, 443 percent capits income rising by 60 to 80 per-

A characteristic feature of Soviet so- and butter. cial programs is their comprehensive nature, embracing all caregories of the population. Thus, for example, the objective goal set to solve the housing problem (which still remains quite 38 percent; synthetic resins and plastics, acute) is to provide every single family 20 percent; vegerable oil, 46 percent with either an apartment of a house of and meat, 61 percent. The Soviet Union the plan for qualitative transformation in the domain of production activity, where the proportion of manual operations, being second only to Japan). tions is to be at least haived — to 15 to Quite understandably, in economics, 20 percent — relieving millions of unlike sports, setting records is not

The Soviet Union is commonly known to have had no unemployment for upwards of five decades; neither does this threat loom in the future. So the country's economy. And for burning a unified and comprehensive system of continuous education and training to positively preclude the very possibility of occupational unemployposition of occupational unemploy-ment reducation at every level in the country has been free of charge for many years). Large-scale objectives have been set for development of the in the country. In its turn, this plan of have been set for development of the economic and social development is a health-care network and environmental

To give life to these social programs, it is necessary, by experts' estimates, to at least double the gross national in-come and, consequently, the produc-tion potential. Now, what is the starting point for such estimates?

The main accent in economic plans of the U.S.S.R. until the end of the U.S.S.R. until the end of the contrary is put, as is appropriate for the practice of Socialism, on implementation of social programs. The remaining parameters are of a subordinare magni-The dynamics of the Series economic the exception of Japan, ever attained such indicators — to say nothing of the helirtles their role in the purely economic sense. Moreover, the very areanschioolives — social in steady and stable, proof against declines

Let us, then, consider these means. In comparison with the U.S., the In the course of the 15 years remaining Sovies Union produced in 1985-136 until the end of the 30th century, it is percent oil (with gas condensate inwoolen fabrics, 168 percent sugar, 155 percent milk, 296 percent animal far

always the ultimate goal. We are speak-ing now of comparable volumes, which prove that roday the Soviet Union is no longer facing the problem of striving for quantitative growth at all costs, to cauch up with other world lenders, as it used to be not so very long ago.

Nowadays other issues are of far compension with them, such as secur-ing more efficient use of natural resources and significantly stepping up labor productivity. In this domain, mainly due to the momentum of exten-sive development, the showings of the U.S.S.R. are quite modest in compari-son with the world's best achievements.

That is why the actual degree of employment of the potentials of the economic system of Socialism no longas fully satisfies the Soviet society, ever more so because over the fast 10 to 15 years, the country's economic development has been displaying certain negative traits, including a diminishing rare of general economic growth — to about 3 percent per annum. Calculations indicare that this level would not allow for arraining the ser social rasks. The growth rate should be at least 4 to 5 percent, and stable at that.

Thus acceleration of the country's social and economic development in the 1986-2000 period has become an objective necessary. Now, what is the share" of the XIIth Five-Year Plan in this overall perspective, apart from its being the first, the initial phase, of the realization of the long-term strategy?

One can reply in short that this is a five-year period of augmented complexly with restructuring of the country's national economy. First, it is expected scious nature, which is not easy in extion that the well-established habit of extravigance definitely has to be overcome. How painful this "falling out of the habit" could be is not altogether unknown to the leading countries of the West, Second, the transition from extensive to intensive development is hally dependent on drastic renovation and updating of the whole scope of industrial plant and technologies, and

It is not simple, bowever, to ping

### The U.S.S.R.'s Network of Foreign **Economic Links:** New Stage, New Opportunities

The long-term program of economic development formulated by the Contounist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) creaces favorable conditions for the expansion of the coontry's ex-port potential and much improvement of its structure.

This implies an increase in the volume and share of manufacturing-indus-try products and especially of machines

The projected measures for priority development of the machine-ballding industries and for the production of new generations of meral-working ment, computer systems, instruequipment offer real opportunities for the expansion and intensification of the export of Soviet machines and equip-

mr. The accomplishment of the task of improving the structure of Soviet exports largely depends on the rates at which new finished and semi-finished products, and those with extensive industrial processing will be produced for

export needs.

In parallel with this, the U.S.S.R. an parama with this, the U.S.S.K.
will certainly continue its maltional
export of fuel and raw materials to
reasonable quantities. There are notable
opportunities for the expansion of the export of natural gas in connection with the development of the new Astrakhan, Yamburg and Soverahad gasfields, as well as of coking coal and other minerals from the Bailed-Amur

Railway Zonc The most progressive energy com-modity in the future export structure will certainly be electric power, where we have a strong production potential based on coal and atomic fuel. The U.S.S.R. has an integrated power sys-tem with the East European socialist states and is gradually stepping up the export of electricity on other countries, too: Afghanistan, Greece, Norway, Turkey and Finland.

Modification of the export

structure: In accordance with the decisions of the XXVIIth Congress of the CPS.U., changes are due in our import policy, too. These changes will be total-by sinced at speeding up the country's scientific and technical progress and expanding its export potential. These will be a long-term trend to imports for maximum satisfaction of the national economy's needs for advanced equipment and rechnologies and reducing the share of foodstuffs and specific raw materials which can be produced at

There is also the task of changing the import structure for machines and the import structure for machines and compresses with a view to reducing the share of equipment for consumer industries in imported goods which are to be increased, and steepping up the purchase of machines and equipment, in sets and otherwise, for the production of means of production. Primary attention here will be given to practical assistance in the implementation of the party's new course in the investment policy of speeding up the modernization and rechnical recooling of the operational lementation of the party's new production works.

Foreign trade will also do touch to speed up the implementation of the country's Food Program. To this end, the U.S.R. will import imm machin-ery and rechnological equipment for processing agricultural products.

A course of deeper integration: Our country correctly trades with 145 foreign states. The socialist countries account for the greater share (61 per-cent) of Sovier foreign made:

As was noted at the XXVIIth Congress of the CPSU, the medicional forms of cooperation which took shape during the period of extensive develop-

In the new five-year development period, the U.S.S.R. will tackle a num-ber of major projects in cooperation with C.M.E.A. councies, including the Yamburg to the western barder of the U.S.S.R. for stepping up gas deliveries to the countries concerned; construction of atomic power and atomic heat-

tries with maurials and equipment for the construction of metallurgical plants and power stations and for the develop-ment of their mining and power indus-tries and agriculture. The list of imports from developing countries will include their traditional export items and products of their national indusmics. The U.S.S.R. will also render economic and technical assistance to

during the period of extensive develop-ment are no longer expable of securing dynamic growth for the country's for-eign comornic links. That is why the task now is to look for new forms of integration, to establish direct links and cooperation between individual works and industries, and to set up joint production works, design offices and laboratories.

sion of atomic power and stomic heat supply stations; construction of the Krivoy Rog mining and concentration project, which will turn our metallized pellets for the metallurgical industry; development of the oil and gas fields in the North Caspian Depression; and further expansion of the CM.E.A.-into-grated power grid.

Sizeable growth is also planned in made with the socialist countries which are not members of C.M.E.A.: Yugoslavia, China, the DPRK (North Korea) and Laos. A special mention should be given to the substantial growth language in the traderon decounter links. planned in the trade and economic innes with the People's Republic of China. By 1990, our minual trade will almost double, compared to the 1983 larnost

Assistance to the development of autional economies of the newly free states: The Soviet Union will press ahead with its policy of broader cooperation with the newly free states on the basis of strict respect for their independence and equality and will continue to support their struggle for independent economic development and against the neocolonial policy of

These days, the Soviet Union trades with more than a hundred developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Cooperation with them is based on diversified assistance to these countries in consolidating their national economics, to overcoming the colonial legacy and in advancing along the road of economic and social progress.

These are the underlying principles in the U.S.S.R.'s export import relations with developing countries.

The U.S.S.R. will supply these coon-

On the basis of mutual benefit:

peaceful obenismme, also stands for the international forums of the internations with advanced expication countries. Despite the appreciable deteriors relations with advanced capitalist coun-tries. Despite the appreciable deteriora-tion of the trade and political arteriora in our business relations, the volume of mutual trade with these countries has grown by 19.7 percent over the past five years and totaled 37.8 billion rubles in

There are stable unde and economic relations between the U.S.S.R. and the countries of Western Burope, which are our major trading partners among the advanced capitalist nations. This primarily refers to West Germany, Fin-land, France, Italy and Austria. In addition to ordinary trade, the U.S.S.R. will continue economic, scientific and rechnical cooperation with these countries as long as there is common interest and routual benefit in such relations. One of the most promising forms of such relations is industrial cooperation.

Among all the advanced capitalist nations, the United States is the coun-try with which the U.S.S.R. has the most complicated political and eco-nomic relations. The primary reason for this is the policy of confrontation and alienation pursued by that country. In the Political Report of the CPSU. Central Committee to the XXVIIth Party Congress, it was clearly seared that we assign great importance to the state and character of our relations and need to live in peace with each other and to cooperate on an equipable and mutually beneficial basis.

Foreign trade has long been a major element of the Sovier national economy. Its contribution to the acceleration of the country's scientific, technical and economic development is growing each

The strategic course of the party at the transition to high organization and efficiency calls for drastic improvements in all our foreign economic activities and for active and consistent utiliaccomplishment of the tests of conomic, scientific and technical develop-

The XIIth five-year plan will be an important stage in the reorganization of the U.S.R.'s economic links with foreign countries. The task of restrucming step by step our foreign trade numover and of imparting a more efficent character to our export and im-port," as formulated by the Congress, calls for concerc measures for its ac-complishment from all ministries and organizations engaged in our country's foreign economic links.

At this new historical stage, Soviet foreign trade is designed to play the part of a still more powerful accelerator of our scientific and technical and economic development. Much is to be done in the improvement of planning, management and organization of co-nomic cooperation between the U.S.R. and foreign countries.

The task of building a comprehen-sive system of international security, set in the Political Report of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee to the XXVIIth party congress, has the problem of economic security of all nations as one The Soviet Union, loyal to the policy of of its integral elements. The congress

mene, and of the expansion of trade and scientific and webnical cooperation.

Successful implementation of the directives of the party congress in the field of foreign economic relations calls for a search for new ways and forms of effective trade and economic coopera-tion between the U.S.S.R. and foreign

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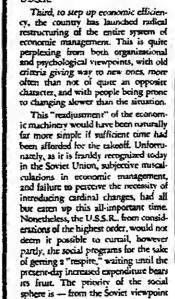
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### for mankind? Thirty-eight-ton DET bulldozers loaded into the IL-76. You can find the Soviet State's answer

point the sources of such investment, with the U.S.S.R. already leading the world in the volume of invested capital, which has been rising from year to year. The country is implementing simulta-neously such costly programs as power generation, food, is using, develop-ment of Siberia, to say occluing of the in your own country. sizable resources being consumed by the armaments race thrust upon the



Therefore, in the years of the Xlith Five-Year Plan, the national economy of the Sovies Union will, by stepping up its development rate, lay at the sai me a surregic foundation for the ensing phases of the long-term plans.
Among other things, with this aim in view, the investment policy has been radically revised. Eighty percent more capital investment than in the preceding five year period has been allowed to renovation of the engineering complex defining the level of technological pro-

the basic objective not to be recon-



construction and refitting of production facilities - in excess of the sum input of energy and materials. for the ten previous years. The investment in consolidation of

the material and technical facilities of scientific research has been stepped up by 70 percent. Needless to say, these resources did not "find themselves" it was necessary to "pinch" new indusmial construction and even to "mothball" a number of projects already becoming obsolete on account of prolonged construction periods, and to concentrate the thus freed resources on projects nearing completion.

The resources saving approaches and as electronics, electrical engineering, in-strument-making and biorechnologies.

All in all, more than 200 billion rubbes have been channeled to involve and raw material — it is envisaged to satisfy two-thirds of would be additional rubbes. All in all, more than 200 billion rubles al requirements (by old standards), and have been channeled to updating, re- in some cases even all additional re-

The gross national income in the Soviet XIIth Five-Year Period should rise by abour one-third (by 124 billion rubles in absolute figures, against 79 billion in the previous live-year period), the average labor productivity of the national economy by 23 percent. And, finally, the real per capita income should grow by 14 percent, which will also exceed the outcome of the Kith Five-Year Period, Hence, the XIIth Five-Year Plan constitutes a turning point in the evolution of the Soviet economy. The use of the present tense is intentional: although less than a year has passed since its starting date, statis-

> - Leonid Korenev NOVOSTI Press Agency

pace will be maintained.

and Economic Council that was held at

the end of last year and gathered over

400 American businessmen agreed on the necessity of normalizing the trade situation, and advocated the expansion of two-way trade. Soviet foreign-trade

organizations are engaged in negotia

cons on numerous potential projects of partnership with U.S. firms in such

conomic sectors as industrial agricul-

nure, chemistry, petrochemistry, engi-neering, oil and gas production, light industries and others. One could not be

certain ar present which of these pro-

jects would come into existence, but

one could at least hope that some of

Our counterparts in the U.S. admin-

istration also come forward with ap-peals for extension of trade. But the

creation of a normal environment com-

monly recognized by the business com-munity as essential for trade transac-

tions is made dependent on "progress" in other areas having nothing in com-

Calling a spade a spade, this stand-point stems from an attempt at trading with trade, which, as we firmly believe,

is unacceptable in principle in interna-tional relations and even more so in

relations between two great powers. The Soviet Union never has and never

will tolerate any interference in its in-

Could one speak altogether of large-

toon with trade.

ternal affairs.

them would develop into reality.

prospects of Soviet-American trade are more and more frequently discussed wadays by business and professional people, unremational relations experts and the mass media. This anxiety is in The general guidelines for the develno way accidental. Its ongin could be dergone by the world's economy and to effects of scientific and rechnological

revolution upon the international com-Vast response has been generated by the XXVIIth C.P.S.U. Congress and its decisions aimed at cardinal restructuring of the Soviet economy, intensilicaoon of the country's economic and social development and speeded-up modernization of industries and agriculture of the U.S.S.R. In fact, it is not volution but revolution that is taking place in one of the largest present-day economies, which, beyond any doubt, LIOVE expansion of trade. Not less important in a comprehen-

economy in its entitety. In this new environment of accelered development. Soviet loreign trade viortion the means for reorienting the industries for active participation in the buildup of export potential, perfection of its structure and upgrading of the quality of products.

Giving natural priority to the growth of Soviet exports, we are by no means going to deprive ourselves of purchases of such goods which help fulfill the plans we have set before us. intensive and not extensive, accompamed by using effectiveness, i.e. yielding to the country's economy the max mum effect per unit of the input of

opment of foreign trade, determined by the Congress, are supported by corre-sponding administrative decisions r of foreign trade, determined by whose major objective is, on the one hand, deeper involvement of industries in the process of realization of internarional exchange, with due incentives for a businesslike and concerned attorude toward external markets, and, on the other hand, a quest for advanced patterns of commercial relations en-hancing their effectiveness and mutual benefit. Thus, as far as the U.S.S.R. is concerned, there have been created reprerequisites for substantial and quali-

sive discussion of issues of international trade are the economic problems that have been recently experienced to a rising degree by developed capitalise countries, echoed in protectionist trends in their external economic activioes. Sharp fluctuations of price levels, particularly in the domain of energy and raw materials, unstable curren and expansionist aspirations of the dollar have been rocking international trade, making the business community ardently woo stability, assuredness, de pendable markets for purchases of raw materials and sales of manufactured

# The Soviet Union Is Willing to Expand Trade With the U.S.A.

The atmosphere in Soviet-American trade remains complicated, and over-

looking the significance of this factor for international relations and the world's economy as a whole would have meant turning a blind eye to

What has brought about the prese situation? Why is it that the trade exchange between the world's biggest states amounts to (with grain sales excluded) less than U.S. \$1 billion? Without going into excessive details

in uncarthing historical procedents, one can comment that similar periods of stagnation have been recurrent in Soviet-American trade, falling precisely on those years when the U.S. administracion adopted the course of confror tion, of attempting to gain military, political or economic "superiority" over the U.S.S.R. Attempts of this kind were doomed

m failure, and the outlook of their ing upon sheer illusion. This, however, does not render them less hazard the cause of peace. The U.S.S.R. has been persistently looking for the ways and means for reducing the tension, to an understanding that could relieve the threat to international peace. We regard foreign crade as an essential means of normalizing the situation and attaining stability in all international affairs. That is why the gate to the Soviet market is wide open to any foreign

scale and long-term cooperation when Soviet-American trade is devoid of the company, U.S. companies included. The mutual interests of business cirpractice of financing the purchases of plant and equipment, universally recog-nized in international economic relacles of both countries in development of trade remains high. The meeting of

Soviet exports to that country are not afforded the most-favorable-nation sta-

goods, and our sales to other cou merchandise had not been permane checked with a chain. Well, this chair the American foreign-trade policy.

immense importance for commen experience of the last years, though, bas raught both of them to be extremely

American legislation is so vague in interpreting the concept of inviolability of the execution of a contract that an American commercial partner has been deemed not too reliable in the eyes of

impression suggests that the export policy of the U.S. in this sphere boils

To finance our imports from the U.S.A. at the expense of our other Western partners would have been evidently disloyal and unfair to them. The United States annually purchases abroad \$300 to \$350 billion worth of amount to \$100 billion a year. In all probability, it could have been possible to lind in these buge volumes at least something to fill up our two-way trade can be removed only from the inside of

Finally, there is yet another issue o relations - that of countal crust. A contract, as is generally known, is signed only when it is optimally benefi-cial to both parties. Even the most meager digression from contractor terms invariably leads to losses painful ly felt by the seller and buyer slike. The

the business community.

A still greater degree of vagueness pervades the issuing of export licenses by the U.S. administration. The overall



These T-800 heavy duty tractors are built at the Cheboksary Industrial Plant.

down to making legal the situation where the administration wields the right to make decisions satisfying its flecting whims at any particular too-ment of Soviet-American relations. Once again calling a spade a spade, it is quite manifest that we are dealing with attempt to use trade as a weapo

foreign policy.

So, what next? Panadoxical though it may sound, the future shall be better. Not only because we cannot have it worse. Smaight coromon sense is inherent in business as in no other facet of human relations. No country can thrive nowadays in economic isolation. International division of labor has become

Our successful parenership with firms of other countries, despite en-deavors to obstruct it and pur artificial barriers and limitations in its path, is

We would not acquire obsolete or outdated plant and technologies and would always find reliable suppliers of he wates our economy realty needs -

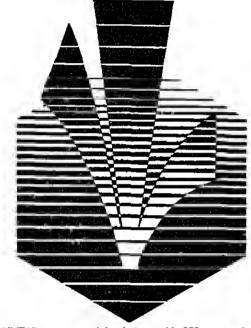
that's the reality, too. And, finally, we are looking for constructive ways of perfecting the foreign trade toechanisms of the U.S.S.R. In pursuance of the general strategy of accelerating social and economic development, foreign trade will be engaging an ever-wideniny range of Soviet enter-prises and associations. In the interests

of expanding mutually profitable made and economic contacts, we envisage the employment of such patterns of part-nership as cooperation in production and launching joint ventures and enter-

prises. This is also the reality. The realities are bound to give birth to realism in Sovier-American economic relations, sooner or later. The sooner, the better. Otherwise a situation might occur when the train leaving for the Soviet market would leave the U.S. firms watching its departure

Director, Department for Trade with the Countries of America, U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade.

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### Trade With Countries of Western Europe

The countries of Western Europe claim precedence in the U.S.S.R.'s trade and nions with the industrialy developed parions of the West, As a matter of fact, they account for 80 percent of the Soviet trade turnover

with this group of countries.

Economic cooperation of the Soviet Union with the countoirs of Western Europe is based on strong tradicions both sides to promote trade and other forms of economic partnership on the principles of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs, reciprocated benefits, non-discrimination and obser-

vance of regulatory agreements.

The dynamic advance of trade and conomic relations between the U.S.S.R. and the countries of Western Europe is explained by a reliable legal foundation formed by the bilaneral made agreements, long-term treaties on economic cooperation and by the pro-grams detailed within the framework of such agreements. Intergovernmental well as numerous study groups are bighly instrumental in the promotion

onomic relations with the West. The signing of the Final Act of the rion in Europe had a favorable effect on the revival of trade and economic relations between the U.S.S.R. and the countries of Western Europe. In the ade of 1976 to 1985, the trade rumover with the nations of Western Europe grew by more than 2.5 times, ing last year the level of 30 billion robles. The rates of growth became particularly dynamic in the years 1981-1985, when they surpassed the index of the previous five years by 76 percent, so that the U.S.S.R.'s turnover with the countoes of Western Europe climbed to one-third of the total foreign economic teade of the Soviet Union.

A tremendous effort has been injeisted in the U.S.S.R. to restructure its foreign economic policies. M.S. Gorba-chev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. stated to his report to the XXVIIth Party Congress: to the problem of active utilization of our foreign economic activities to the benefits of our accelerated development we intend, step by step, to remold the structure of foreign trade turnover,

Of all the developed countries of the West, the biggest Soviet trade partners are in Western Europe, including the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Italy, France and Great Britain. We have reached remarkable results in our trade with Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. Quite logical is the high degree

reached by the U.S.S.R. and the counmics of Western Europe in the developchange which, as was scated in the Final Act, is establishing strong economic des, thereby rainforcing long-term economic cooperation on the whole.

Industrial cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the countries of Western Europe takes various forms, Namely, it has become a widely practiced example of partnership when West European companies assist the U.S.R. in large economic projects on a compensation basis. This form of cooperation is largely practiced by companies of Western trope.
It suffices to mention the "contract

of the century," as it was christened by Western journalists, otherwise known as the "Gas-Pipes" Agreement According to its provisions, some of the counmies in Western Europe are now receiv-ing natural gas fuel from Siberia in exchange for the pipes and certain equipment they had delivered to the U.S.S.R. The long-term contracts signed within the framework of this agreement provide for gas supplies from the U.S.R. up to the year 2010. Another progressive form of partner-ship is cooperation and specialization in ship is cooperation and specialization in the sphere of production which per-mits, to the optimal degree possible, division of labor. As an instance of such cooperation one could mention the contract signed in November 1984 by

iccbreakers equipped with Sovier-built plant and machines. It is necessary to point out that the

relevant Soviet trade associations and companies of Finland for the delivery to

the U.S.S.R. of two nuclear-powered

tween the U.S.S.R. and the countries of Western Europe involves a great num-ber of small and modium-sized companies. They are operating not only as sales agents of their Soviet counterparts but are also acting as subcontractors of Soviet orders placed with large West

em companies. However, we should not ignore the fact that in the past few years, some countoes in Western Europe took steps They joined the United Scares to their efforts to reactivate the COCOM activities aimed at restraining "high-tech". Western exports to the U.S.S.R.

Some of them are advocating the theory of so-called "controlled rechnological backwardness of the U.S.S.R." Though it sounds like a paradox; it is an established fact: attempts are being made to withdraw from trade with the U.S.S.R. the commodities which are the issue of present and future trade. not only for the U.S.S.R. but, generally, are the backbone of progress for the whole of mankind

Naturally, the West cannot monopolize technology. There are many spheres where the U.S.R. is the unabted leader and where the Sovie achievements are gainfully employed by other nations. The COCOM veto is merely slowing down the pace of business cooperation between East and The Sovier side objects, in principle,

to the protectionist policy of the Euro-pean Economic Community, which has imposed quantitative restrictions on some of the U.S.S.R. imports, denouncing them, for no reason, as "dumping sales." Unfortunately, we have to state that Western countries are resorting to various forms of embargo, credit restrictions and other nools of "cold war" which are undermining East-West

In this connection, it will be relevant to note that the dimate of trade and economic cooperation between West and East will become healthier if both sides decide to implement the proposal, first formulated in the political report to the XXVIIth Congress of the



Computers at the Institute of Information and Automatization, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

CPS.U., to establish a universal system . duction and intellectual potential of the on a world scale, all forms of discrim nation and for denouncing the policies of contomic embargo and sections.

-Not long 2go, particularly after thefall of oil prices on the world market, Western circles took to speculating on the decline of the Sovier export capabil-ity. Speaking on the subject to the participants of the Daves symposium. carly in 1986, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Couocil of Ministers, N.I. Ryzhkov pointed our that "the specific feature of the new, 12th Five-Year Plan period will be cardinal changes in the structure of our mational comony. De-velopment of the machine-building inries will be accelerated. Scie and technical progress will be advanc-ing at higher rates. All this, plus the

deployment of the huge scientific, pro-

of international security which is also nation, will make it possible to realize to embrace the sphere of economy and, as one of the sups, calls for eliminating, production of modern industrial commodities, including the one to the world marker.

The USSR is prepared to make more profound its cooperation with the states of Western Europe in the spheres of technological developments, in the development of the agro-industrial complex, to the expansion of industrial cooperation and construction of joint projects.

The countries and companies in Western Europe, which intend to trade and cooperate with the U.S.S.R. on coms of equality and toutual benefits. will find in the Soviet Union a reliable and solid parener.

— Yu. P. Ledentsoy Director, Department for Trade with Western Countries U.S.S.R. Ministry for Foreign Trade

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### Trade Relations With ASEAN Countries

The Soviet Union has always expressed es willingness to maintain an open and honest parmership with any country, irrespective of its social and political vstcm, provided that this pa is based on full equality of the parties, toppual benefit and non-inter internal affairs. This cardinal attitude applies in its entirety to issues of evolu-cion of trade and economic links with developing nations.

At present, over 100 developing countries are among the trade partners of the Soviet Union. In the last fiveyear period, the trade numover with them was exceeded by them was extended by one and a half times and reached the figure of 17.2 billion rubles in 1985, which amounted 12.2 percent of the entire trade of the U.S.S.R. in that year.

The U.S.S.R. has been building its The U.S.S.R. has been building as trade and economic partnership with these countries in pursuance of its de-sire to render them many-sided assis-nance in the establishment and development of their national econom overcoming the colonial inheritance and advancing along the path of eco-nomic and social progress.

Prominent in the system of trade and economic links of the Soviet Union are relations with the states of the Asian and Pacific region. Stated General Sec-retary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev in his speech in Vladivostok on July 28, 1986: "... in compliance with the guidelines of the XXVIIth Party Congress, the Soviet Union will strive for introducing dynamism into its bilancial relations with every single country situated there... We are willing to extend our links with Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Brunei, the Maldives...."

A notable role in this group of countoes is played by the roembers of ASEAN.

Today, the Soviet Union conducts trade with these countries on the basis of intergovernmental agreements signed in different years and stipulating toutual affording of the most favoted nation status in trade and merchant shipping, and other principles governing trade between countries in an environment of equality and mutual

benefit. Payments for trade transactions are effected in freely convertible curren-

Over the five-year period from 1981 Over the five-year period from 1981 to 1985 the trade tumover of the U.S.S.R. with ASEAN grew by 73 percent and amounted to \$4.5 billion, as compared with \$2.6 billion in the preceding five years (1976-1980). The breakdown of these figures by countries is given to the chart below.

The Soviet Union has been regularly purchasing in these countries a broad range of commodities constituting raditional deliveries to extern markets. Among them: natural rubber and latex, palm and coconut oil (raw and processed), grain and fodder, tin, fluorspar and several others. The continuous presence of Soviet

foreign trade associations on the marthere of these countries has been posi-tively influencing the stability of the pairing of these goods, and, conse-quently, the inflow of currency to the

The exports from the U.S.R. to ASEAN members embrace a wide spec-trum of commodities of both the engi-neering kind (machine-roots, rexule and printing machinery, oxygen-pro-ducing plant, electric motars, dissel-catings and desclorations transports. engines and diesel-electric sets, tractor road-building machines, bearings) and in the raw materials group (coal, cor-ton), as well as fertilizers and chemi-Also delivered are items of Tiberan

medicine, ginseng and consumer goods.

The cited figures arrest, first and foremost, to the dynamic character of the commercial ties between the U.S.S.R. and the countries of ASEAN. However, it is quite evident that the growth of the authover has been mainly due to the tising large-scale purchases in these countries by the Soviet Union of agricultural product and mineral materials. The unbalanced train of the trade exchange has become, to a certain degree, a limiting factor in its further expansion. And, although at the pre-sent stage the Soviet Union does not set op a task of completely balancing the trade with the countries of Southeast Asia, it would be only natural to expect that rising Soviet imports from these

The state of the s

countries should induce their growing acquisition of Soviet merchan

It is but a fair presequisite for the trade between our countries to have firm perspectives and maintain its sta-A growing goods exchange between the U.S.S.R. and this group of countries could have been strongly promoted by the establishment of haveaching oco-nomic cooperation. It should be borne

in mind in this respect that the Soviet side is willing to consider an issue of repaying possible Soviet credits by deliveries of goods from the countries to the U.S.S.R. The trend toward expanding vol-umes of two-way trade could substantially draw from the wider introduction of new, untraditional patterns and tochniques of commercial transactions berween our countries.

One should mention that certain steps in this direction have been already made in the recent years. The practice of the U.S.S.R. with ASEAN members has been enriched by the pattern of concluding long-term accorded deals where, in reciprocation for the delivered goods, the Soviet Union imports traditional export products of these countries to the same or

This principle, for example, underlies the deliveries to Thailand of fertilizers, chemicals, newsprint, certain kinds of plant and equipment in ex-change for purchases there of agricul-tural produce. Makaysian firms supplying palm oil to the U.S.R. have been reciprocating their sales by acquiring Soviet-made tractors, and so on. Obvious prospects are other forms-

deals contently practiced with firms of cargoes of these That firms to Sovier merchant vessels to third countries, followed by putchases of Thai agriculto remunerate the charter costs.

Thailand and covering the shipping of Activation of business contacts, betper familiarization with the mustral import demands and export capabilities are significantly promoted by coopera-tion along the lines of chambers of commence and holding industry-and-trade and special exhibitions, 25 well as



exhibitions set up in the respective partner countries. Thus, exhibitions of commercial information of Soviet for recently in a number of ASEAN countrics (Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia), and a major Industry and Trade Exhibition of the U.S.S.R. is planned for this year in Bangkok.

In the last few years, the growth of two-way trade and creation of a more friendly simosphere in relations be-tween the countries have received a oticeable commitment from exchanges of visits by representatives of the coun-mes' official and business circles. One could mention in this connec-

tion the recent visits to the U.S.S.R. of an Indonesian delegation headed by Minister-Coordinator Ali Vardana (1984), a delegation from Malaysia beaded by U Jin San, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry (1985), as well as the visits by a Soviet delegation headed by Ya. P.Ryabov, the then Deputy Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. to these

countries in 1985. The visits countibuted to more active trade on a munually peneficial basis When the trade of the Soviet Union with the member-states of ASEAN is assessed in its entirety, it should be

dear that there exist ample possibilities

for its further expansion, as yet onused. One could add with all conviction that making these possibilities work would satisfy murual totereses. The improvement and development of trade nd economic links between the Soviet Union and the countries of ASEAN will contribute beyond any dos ube to the laying of a firmer foundation for matenot only in this region, but in the whole world, will add a sizeable share to the cause of strengthening security in Asia and will be in keeping with the expectations and aspirations of our peo-

-M.A. Kiseley Director, Department for Trade with the U.S.S.R.Ministry for Foreign Frade. the Countries of Asia,

<del></del>	(\$ million)							
	1976-1980	) .						
Turn- over	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Turn- over	U.S.S.R.				
2,624	295	2,329	4,502	558	3.946			
~1,064 339 338 384 299	50 51 92 37 65	1,014 288 246 347 234	1,600 952 859 591 509	97 71 197 50	1,503 882 653 542 366			
	2,624 ~1,064 339 338 384	Turn- over exports  2,624 295  -1,064 50 -339 51 -338 92 -384 37	Turn- over exports itoports  2,624 295 2,329  -1,064 50 1,014  339 51 288  338 92 246  584 37 547	Turn- over exports U.S.S.R. U.S.S.R. Turn- over 2,624 295 2,329 4,502 -1,064 50 1,014 1,600 -339 51 288 952 -338 92 246 859 -384 37 347 591	1976-1980   1981-1985   Turn-over   U.S.S.R.   U.S.S.R.   Turn-over   U.S.S.R.   itoports   Over   exports   1582   1582   1584   158			

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### **Prospects of Trade With North Africa**

The USSR made with the North Union with countries of the continent.

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These countries were among the first in Africa to establish trade links with the Soviet Union. Trade with them has been shaped with full consideration of the specific features of their economic development, expost capaci-ties and import demands, and has at-tained impressive volumes in recent

Over the last five years, the trade of the Sovier Union with these countries has grown by nearly 30 percent, as compared with the 50 percent total growth of the Soviet foreign trade over

he same period. Here are some figures on the USS.R. track with the countries of North Africa in 1985 (in million ru-

	Tumova	Exports	Imports	
Libya	961.2	83.4	877.8	
Egypt	585.1	292,3	302.8	
Algeria	405.2	132.3	2729	-
Morocco	1785	1123	66.2	
Tunisia	23.0	` <b>11.4</b> '	11.6	

Accounting for courses interests of these countries as partners to trade, work has been conducted recently, on elaborating long-term programs of made for the period ending 1990.

The Seatement on Trade for 1986-1990

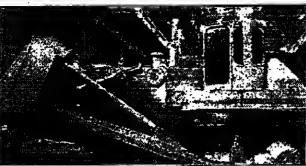
concluded with Algeria on October 4, 1985, defined the sange and amounts of annual two-way deliveries of goods for

African connectes — Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia and Egypt — is prominent in trade relations of the Soviet Union with a control of the Soviet Was signed in 1978 within the fuspessork of the Long-Term Agreement on Cooper-zion in the Field of Phosphares.

The two countries have been also negotizing medium term programs of goods exchange. Such a program for 1905-1990 was signed on October 2, 1984. It specified the deliveries from Morocco to the U.S.S.R. of minic superphosphate, super-phosphotic acid and phosphotics, and from the U.S.S.R. to Monoco of ammonia, cathemide, population chloride, oll, a stwn timber and some other goods.

Simultaneously, these was formed be-tween the USSR, and Monteco for the period of 1985-1990 a program of two-way shipments of commodities outside the agreement on cooperation in the field of phosphates. The corresponding statement specified the deliveries from Morocco to the USSR, of certain fooderafts, nonfercork and amicles made of cork, products of light industries and other goods, and from the USSR. to Morotto of plant and equipment, oil, certain chemicals, con-struction materials, goods for social and

Signed with Tunisa on September 18, 1985 was the assument on goods exchange for 1986-1990 stipulating the deliveries from the U.S.S.R. in Tunisa of plant and equipment, chemicals, construction materials and other goods, and from Tuni-sia to the U.S.R. of phosphorous-con-taining goods, nonferrous metals and their ore concentrates, vegetable oil, products of light industries, raw code and anticles



T-500 tractors built at the Cheboksary Industrial Plant.

goods for 1986-1990 signed with Libya on April 14, 1986 set out the volumes of goods exchange and provided for yearly negotiation of the range and quantities of commodines to be supplied both ways. Slated for deliveries in 1986 were Soviet-made machinery and plant-construction materials and timber, consumer goods and Libyan pensileum products, chemical and petrochemical items, and agricultural pro-

on the yearly statement on goods ex-change. A broad spectrum of goods constiused the deliveries between the two countries, including Soviet-built machinery, fuel, chemicals, fertilizers, construction materials and Egyptian comm fiber, cerrain foodstuffs, produces of light indus-tries, furniture and handicraft articles.

Prerequisites for further execusion of the U.S.R. trade with the countries of

the casks of developing industries, agricul-mre, transport and communication facili-ties, natural resources and other economy secroes. Publillment of these tasks is deper dent on imports of various required commodinies, including a broad range of plant and equipment, and diverse materials for

use in production.

Essential capabilities for exports to the countries of North Africa of technological items and other goods they require have been predetermined by the economic growth of the Soviet Union. The Guide-lines for Economic and Social Development of the U.S.S.R. for 1986-1990 and for the period until the year 2000, approved by the XXVIIth CPSU. Congress, have pur forward the objective of stepping up the output of manufactured articles at least twofold.

Department for Trade with the Countries of Africa, the U.S.S.R. Ministry for Foreign Trade.

operation. Additionally Soviet plants were commissioned in 132 foreign pro-

Altogether, the U.S.S.R. has ren-

dered assistance in the construction of

3,200 foreign projects — industrial, ag-

ricultural, transport, etc. From the in-vestment cooperation point of view, these projects are a vital contribution to

the national economy in these coun-

tries, where they are frequently the biggest in their field.

In 1985, the electric power stations

built with the economic and rechno-

logical cooperation of the Soviet

Union, generated about 270 billion kWh(kilowatt bours). As compared to

the 1980 figures, electric power genera-

tion at our cooperative projects has increased by 30 percent. At nuclear

power stations, electric power genera-tion has nearly doubled in the live

years, reaching in 1985 the level of 52 billion kwh.

Today, all power stations constructed abroad with Soviet assistance are

generating nearly as touch electric ener-

gy as all our national power stations were producing in 1960. According in the agreements signed, the U.S.S.R. will be assisting, in the forthcoming period, the construction of electric

power stations with a rocal capacity of 57 million kw.

According to available data, coopera-

Activiting to Available data, coopera-dive projects in ferrous metallurgy pro-duced in 1985 nearly 25 million of east iron and about 28 million tons of steel. These projects claimed 32 percent of total national output of east iron and 25 percent of steel in the CMEA.

countries, and respectively, 43 percent of total national output of east iron and

jects, in the form of individual p generating units, large machines, inscal-lation and process lines. constructing more metallurgical pro-jects abroad, which are to produce 16 million tons of cast iron, 20 million tons of steel and 23 million sons of

We probably have no need to dwell in detail on the results and problems of cooperation in other areas. However, a few words need be said on the assistance the U.S.S.R. is rendering in the training of national personnel in forof economic and rechnological coopera-

By the beginning of 1966, Soviet organizations and expens had trained nearly 2 million foreign citizens, using all available forms of maining. The most widely practised form is the class run by Soviet experts directly at the cooperative projects in the course of their construction and operation.

This beloed train nearly 1.1 million men, who have become skilled specialists in their respective occupations.

Another contingent of 740,000 trainees received their professional education in the Soviet study centers, univer-More than 170,000 foreign experts have taken practical classes at Soviet produc-con facilities. In the 1981-1985, more than 620,000 foreign citizens were trained, using some form of training. This is 1.2 times more than in the previous Five-Year Plan period.

In pursuance of the investment cooperation policy, as in all other forms of foreign economic relations, one of the fundamentals is the peinciple of mutual benefits. Cooperation cannot be devel-oped at an intensive and progressive pace if our country will not expect certain economic benefits. These come mostly in the form of advantages pro-vided by the international division of labor rather than from the profits due to the U.S.S.R's participation in the construction of this or that project or from any other unilateral economic

As stated above, exports of complete plants are one of the most promising forms of made in the area of machinery and equipment, and its increasing rate of growth is good for the gainful re-structuring of Soviet exports. For the assistance we are rendering, our country receives imports of goods and commod-ities essential for the national economy and for the well being of the nation.

Another form of munually beneficial cooperation, which is becoming a wideead and effective form of international trade, is that of agreements, i.e. construction of concrete projects abroad for which the U.S.S.R. receives, as payments, the products of these projects. Such agreements are beneficial for both sides: they add stability in the imports of goods which are in demand on the U.S.S.R. home market and, at the same time, expand the export capa-bility of our partners, lordly their solvency and thus help pay Soviet credits. In 1981-1985, the U.S.R. purchased the products of cooperative projects to a total of 25.7 billion rubles, which is a 1.5-times increase as compared with the figures of the previous Five-Year Plan

The new Five-Year Plan of econom-The new Five-Year Plan of economic and social development of the U.S.R., which was approved in June 1986, includes special clauses scipularing further promotion of this form of the investment cooperation policy. According to the plants, the U.S.R. will furnish complete plants for 1,360 footign projects. Our exports in terms of compensation agreements will be done compensation agreements will be dou-bled. Accordingly, the new plan has established high target figures, both on the quantity and quality sides, for all aspects of this work

- T.V. Teodorovitch

### Foreign Economic Relations

One of the most promising trends in the development of foreign economic relations in the Soviet Union has been, in the past three decades, assistance to foreign states in advancing their respec-. tive national economics.

Our country has grown into a world center of international assistance: pro-grams, a large exporter of complete planes for all kinds of projects and a supplier of associated technologies.

In the system of the U.S.S.R.'s foreign economic relations, this form is highly specific. It is characterized by close correlation of traditional foreign trade and cooperation in the spheres of capital construction, production, science and technology.

In addition to exports of all kinds, of complete plants, this form of coopera-tion includes a comprehensive complex of other services covering construction, installation, precommissioning work, restriction, preparation of project re-ports and technical documents, geologi-cal surveys, exports of associated li-censes and know-how, maining of national personnel and operation of

More emphasis is attached to anoth-er form of cooperations assistance in the er form of cooperation; assistance in the development of entire branches of the national economy and of multi-industry economic complexes; participation to the implementation of by and multilate; eral target programs; and development, at the request of partner—countries, of their national economic plans.

These forms of cooperation add to our economic relations with forcing states 2 more comprehensive and large-scale nature. Participation of the Soviet Union in the international division of labor and gainful unilization of all its advantages are becoming deeper, more stable and effective

requires a more comprehensive approach and involves difficult problems to be solved at all stages — beginning with the choice of the object of cooperation and ending with icr actual operation. Soviet organizations are doing their best to make the objects, constructed with economic and rechni-cal assistance of the U.S.R., as compenitive 2s possible, so that they can adequately benefit the national economics of our partners, raising the budget and corrency income of these countries.

Difficult and complex though it is, economic and rechnological

cooperation is not only highly effective from the national economy point of view but, as compared to other forms of foreign economic activities, it becomes the most vital factor in the active and effective solution of such essential po-litical problems as building up and reinforcing the joint production poten-tial of the socialist community, the assistance to newly liberated nations in restructuring their economics and generally, of all their social life on progressive principles. This form of cooperation is an effective tool for conducting the policy of peaceful occursioner between states with differ ent social and political structures.

Economic and rechnological cooperation is one of the leading trends in the investment policy of the U.S.R., pur-sued in our relations with other states. All work on implementation of this form of foreign economic relations is entrusted in our country to the U.S.S.R. State. Committee External Economic Relations (GKES) and its nine, structurally

incorporated, export/import ing the activities of Soviet organizations, among them nearly 200 R&D escablishments (nor considering sub-contractors), more than 5,000 manufacneers of planes and manerials for for-eign projects and construction contractors. Tens of thousands of Soviet expens are employed by G-K-ES. on foreign projects.

The high reputation won by the Soviet Union in the world arena as a reliable partner in economic cooperation, and the growing produc-tion, scientific and rechpological potennial of our country, continue to excite interest on the part of foreign states in establishing and expanding the forms of cooperation with the U.S.R., in stable and effective.

This form of cooperation and programs of national economic improvement. The number of our paraprovement. The number of our partners in this form of cooperation is growing; the volume of aid is increasing. On the whole, it will be relevant to observe that this kind of investment policy, pursued by G.K.E.S., is gaining pace, both in its quantitative and quali-

Altogether, the Soviet Union has signed intergovernmental agreements on economic and technological assistance with 84 states, including 10 with European countries, 25 with Asian countries, 36 with African countries

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Supply power transformers (EC, Publication 65). All material used conforms to UL Norms.

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OR CUSTOM-MADE FROM V/O TECHMASHEXPORT:

Each year, G.K.E.S. is involved in numerous negotiations on economic and technological assistance to foreign states, conducted on the level of gov eroment and foreign uzde associze The year 1985 alone brought 127 agree-ments, protocols and other documents signed on a governmental level, and some 3,000 contracts and addenda thereto for design, survey, construction, and supply of plant and materials, pro-viding Soviet exports and training of foreign citizens in the U.S.S.R.

In 1966-1975, the volume of obligations our country accepted had grown in terms of cost by 2.5 times. In 1976-1985 this figure more than double growing by 2.6 times. The number of cooperation projects, effective in terms of agreements and compacts signed by the beginning of 1986, has grown over the level of 4,700. During the past Five-Year Plan period, our obligations on foreign contracts involved 500 new industrial and other projects.

The pace of assistance rendered by Soviet organizations and the progress of work executed within the framework of our obligations can be best seen from export figures covering Sovier supplies of complete plants. However, we should bear in mind that these figures do not include the total volume of our assistance, because they omit the volume of our free-of-cost aid, the contractual cost of design work, and the provi-sion of Soviet expens and training of son of Soviet experts and training of foreign personnel. Exports of complete plant in the past three decades were growing as shown in this table (in billion rubles):

1956-1960 - 1.90 1961-1965 - 2.29 1966-1970:- 3.69 1976-1980 - 10.27 1981-1985 - 15.63

The fact that supply of complete plant is an effective form of exports in plant is an effective form of exports in the field of machinery and equipment is best proved by a considerable rise of their specific share in exportation of this group of products. In the past con years alone it has grown by 1.3 times: from 28.8 percent in 1975 to 32.7 per-cent in 1980 to 37.2 percent in 1985.

In the course of the XIth Five-Year Plan period, complete Soviet plants were installed at 1,400 foreign projects.

Over the span of these years, 662 projects had been pur into commercial

### 20 percent of store in all the developing countries of Asia and Africa. According to present obligations, we shall aid in ITS EVERY MOVE IS A **GRAND MASTER'S** MOVE

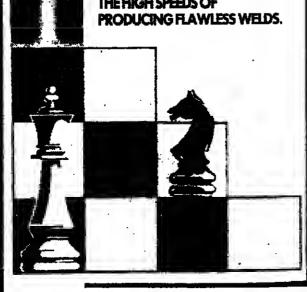
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the merits that provide for the highest standard of welding The Pockage Delivery includes the electron gun, power supply unit,

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Objectives of the activities of V/O Sojuzgaze port-export from and import to the USSR of natural, liquified all and other gases. V/O Sojuzgaze port includes the following specialized export-import firms:

trade in natural gas with the countries of Western Europe. Export of natural gas to German EXIMGAZ

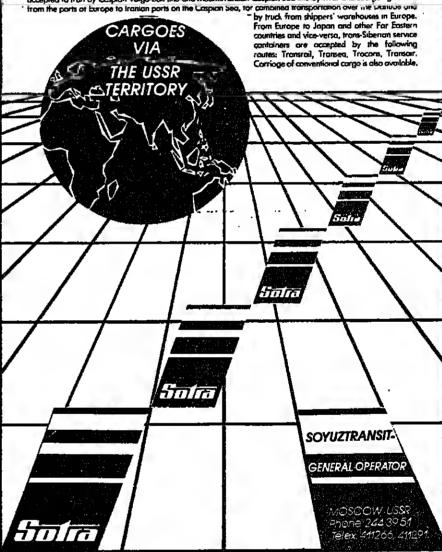
Democratic Republic and Czechoslovaka, Transit of natural aas. trade in natural gas with the Socialist countries. Export of natural gas to Turkey and Greece. INTERGAS

trade in liquified petroleum and special gases. **SPETSGAS** 



### V/O "SOYUZTRANSIT"...

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by Irud, from shippers' warehouses in Europe.
From Europe to Japan and other Far Eastern



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### **U.S.S.R** in Facts and Figures

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a Socialist State of the whale people, expressing the will and interests of workers, farmers and intelligentsia, the working people of every nation and nationality of the country." So says the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. (the Basic Law passed in 1977.

The U.S.S.R. has the world's largest territory, occupying a sixth of the earth's inhabited area — 22,402,200 square kilometers. The total length of the country's dry-land borders is nearly 20,000 kilometers. The U.S.S.R. borders on dry land with 12 countries, and its shores are washed by 12 seas. The country's extent from the north to the south is about 5,000 kilometers, and the distance between the western and eastern borders is nearly twice as long. The U.S.S.R. territory accommodates 11 time zones.

The U.S.S.R. population on July 1, 1986, was 250.1 million pec-

International Exhibition "Medical Engineering Krasnodar March 4-12

Moscow April 1-9 2nd International Exhibition "Unitative Engineering" Vilnius April 7-15

proscow May 27 - June 5

International Existintian I cow October 14-22

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS IN THE USSR in 1987

Makeum Again Grido.

Size International Exhibition "Scripment and Machinery for Mechanication and Autor atton of Materiana and Autoration Materiana Advisions, Operations in Non-Ferrous Metallurgs, and Geological Fraspecting".

Almo-Atto Mary 13-21.

International Exhibition "Automation Means for the Garment Manufacturing Incustry" Kiev May 21-29

EXPOCENTR

Ora International Solidation "Equipment for Aphyliat Coldings Application" Leningrad March 11-19

ple — the third-biggest in the world (after China and India).

The Sovier Union is an integrated, multinational state founded on the principle of Socialist federalism, as an outcome of free selfdetermination of the nations and voluntary association of the Soviet Socialist Republics enjoying equal rights. It includes 15 Union Republics. Each Republic retains the right of free secession from the U.S.S.R.

Living and working in the U.S.S.R. are more than 100 nations and nationalities, with different languages, culture and traditions, but inherently joined by the community of their historical fortunes. Practically every nation in the U.S.S.R. has its own state system: a Union or Autonomous Republic, Autonomous Province or Autonomous Region — whose borders generally coincide with the areas of main habitation of these nations.

Employed in the U.S.S.R. in 1985 were some 1.5 million scienrific and R&D workers - a fourth of their total number all over the world. Among them, 507,500 people were doctors and doctoral candidates of Sciences.

Over the 1986-1990 period, the real per capita income in the U.S.R. will rise by 13-15 percent, and, by the end of the century it will have grown by 60-80 percent.

Wages constitute the main portion of the income of the population, and their increase conto butes the most to income growth. In the years of the XIth Five-Year Plan, the average monthly wages of plant and office workers grew by 13 percent, while the earnings of agricultural workers in collective farming rose by 29 percent. In the years of the XIIth Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) the wages will continue to grow: by 13-15 percent for plant and office workers, and by 18-20 percent for collective farmers.

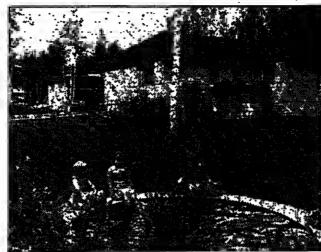
Within the short historical period following the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, the U.S.S.R. became the first country in world history to completely climinate unemployment by 1930.

In the U.S.S.R., secondary education is compulsory. The number of the country's graduates of higher (university) and secondary vocational education institutions was 50.1 million at the beginning of

Since 1984, the U.S.S.R. has been introducing in stages (to be completed in 1990) a reform of general and vocational education of public utilities included, it ations and other jobs with adverse 2000.



At this nursery near Moscow, children are learning to play with personal computers.



New housing construction at a collective farm in Estonia

about 11 billion rubles for its implementation.

Medical services in the Soviet Union are free of charge. The stare allowed 17 billion rubles for health care and physical training in 1984. There are more than 40 qualified physicians in the U.S.S.R. per 10,000 people.

Rent in the U.S.S.R. has not changed since 1928. With the cost

institutions. The state has allotted amounts on the average to 3 per-

The Sovier Union leads the world in housing construction, with over 2 million apartments being built annually.

The U.S.S.R. is among the countries with people of a low pensionable age: 60 for males and 55 for females. In case of blue- and white-collar workers employed at "hor" shops, in underground oper-

work environments (over 6,000 jobs altogerher) the age has been set even lower, by 5 to 10 years. Total years of employment to qualify for a pension: 25 years for males. and 20 for females

A person in the U.S.S.R. is entitled to continued employment in socialist production upon obtaining a pension, with the state providing a number of incentives to work. Retirement-aged persons who work remin from 50 to 100 percent of their pension, depending on the occupation.

The reading community in the Sovier Union is immense, with people reading in underground electric trains, buses and trolleybuses, at home and in places of leisure. Reading halls of vasely mumerous libraries are full of visitors. In 1981, in operation in the U.S.S.R. were 329,000 libraries with a total collection of 4.7 billion books, serving over 200 million

Published in the country over the years of the Soviet state have been 3.5 million titles of books and booklets for a total of about 62 billion copies in 92 languages of the peoples of the U.S.R. and 73 foreign tongues.

The U.S.S.R. plans to double its production potential by the year

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## Services Rendered by **Soviet Organizations**

Representatives of business, people who come to discuss on exhibitions they want to hold in the U.S.S.R., tourists eager to see the sights in the Soviet Union, advertisers - issues related to their stay in the U.S.S.R. can be solved through the services of the Soviet organizations SOVINCENTR, EXPOCENTR, INTOURIST,

SOVINCENTR: The Moscow Center for International Trade, Scientific & Technological Cooperation with Foreign Counties under the U.S.R. Chamber of Commerce & Industry - SO-VINCENTR - has been functioning since 1980 as a member of the World Trade Centers Associa-

The Moscow World Trade Center, created to promote trade, economic, scientific and rechnological contacts in all forms, attracts under its roof a great number of businessmen, industrialists and scientists. SOVINCENTR incorporates

the following firms: INTEROFIS: Lease of office space and living quarters; accomodation of guest-clients in botels for short visits and lease of living

accommodations to the families of

businessmen coming for long-term stays in Moscow. INTERSERVIS: Business. household and cultural services for foreign guests; professional services of temporary staff; orders for office equipment, and plans for

clients' leisure time. INFORMTORG: Advertising and information services; trade advertising arrangements for foreign companies; lease of sound and visual aids for advertising purposes

THE WORLD'S FIRST

and provision of commercial infor-

INTERKONGRESS: Helps arrange and conduct all sorts of events and meetings of political, public, trade, economic, scientific or rechnical nature. INPRED: creates a new sys-

rem for Sovier organizations of and organizations. promoting the development of foreign economic relations with part ners from other countries. In fact, the firm performs the broker and agent functions. As a result, scores of foreign companies may quickly find their Sovier counterparts and reach the immense Soviet market.

INTORG: Imports food and raw food components for national cuisine catered to the guests of the Center; buys kitchen equipment and spare parts for restaurants as well as spare parts and components for cars of foreign makes which are raken care of at the maintenance station in the Center.

Address: SOVINCENTER, 12. Krasnopresnenskaya naberezhnaya, 123610, Moscow. Telex: 411486 SOVIN SU. Tel.: 256-63-

EXPOCENTR: EXPO-CENTR incorporates four specialized firms: MEZHVYSTAVKA. INOVYSTAVKA, INFORM-REKLAMA and TRANSEXPO, plus some logistical and production services.

MEZHVYSTAVKA: Spon-sors and holds in the U.S.R. industry-oriented and specialized exhibitions, makes arrangements for exhibitions conducted under the auspices of international congresses. Another vital aspect in the ac-tivities of MEZHVYSTAVKA is to promote participation of foreign companies and organizations in

distribution of exhibition space 600 tours which take guests to 147 and completing applications.

INOVYSTAVKA: Sponsors.

prepares and makes arrangements for national trade and industrial exhibitions, science and technology meetings, symposia, shows and displays by individual companies

INFORMREKLAMA: Helps foreign companies to make their names widely known in the business sector in the U.S.S.R. The range of services rendered by IN-PORMREKLAMA is wide and diverse. It makes arrangements for any kind of advertising in press, mass media and exhibition cara-

TRANSEXPO: Makes arrangements for delivery, in minimum time and free of trouble, of any cargo from a border terminal to the location of the exhibition by any kind of transport. The firm will make it easier to install and dismantle an exhibit and to prepare on time all exhibits for a show.

Address: EXPOCENTR. 12, Sokolnichesky val. 107113 Moscow. Tel.: 268-58-74. Telen: 411185 EXPO SU.

INTOURIST: INTOURIST One of the world's biggest travel companies, welcomes foreign tourists to the U.S.S.R. - the first socialist state in the world, a country of unique historical monuents and a treasury of multinational folldore.

INTOURIST offers comfortable hotels, motels, camping, res-taurants, calercrias, bars and cars. To overcome the language barrier, guests are offered the services of skilled guide-interpreters who speak 24 world languages.

INTOURIST runs more than

INTOURIST offers recreation and medical care at the Black Sea coast resorts, on the Bay of Finland coast or on the Baltie Sea coast INTOURIST makes arrangements for international congresses, symposia, exhibitions, Russian language seminars and provides services related to the transit through

centers of international rourism.

These include the capitals of all the Soviet Union republics, the biggest

scientific and cultural centers, he-

roic cities, museum cities and spas

and resorts.

the U.S.S.R. with a stopover in any of the Sovier rounist centers. No matter what the season is, a tour of the U.S.S.R. will be an unforgetiable experience. Winter for example, is the time of gala shows in theaters and concert halls, art exhibitions, bunting and winter sports. Skiing in the mountains, cross-country skiing and hiking await those who love winner sports.

Winter is a time of the popular folldore feast - The Russian Winter - which comes with meny folk carrivals, competitions in sports, games and skills, and Rus-sian "troika" sleigh riding. IN-TOURIST offers discounts to guests coming in autumn and win-

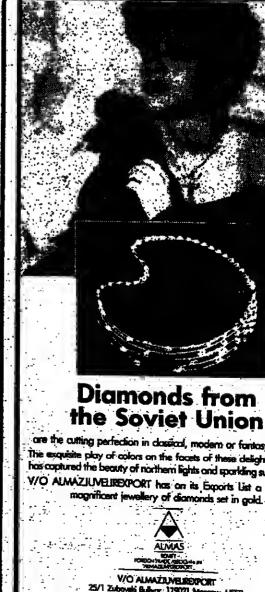
Address: INTOURIST, 16, prospekt Marksa, 103009, Moscow. Tel.: 203-69-62. Telex: 411211 DN-TOUR SU.

VNESHTORGRE KLA-MA: The Soviet Foreign Trade Advertising Agency V/O VNESHTORGREKLAMA is active in all kinds of commercial advertising in press, TV and radio, outdoor advertising, including allround advertising campaigns in connection with participation of Sovier foreign trade associations in fairs and exhibitions, making out printed advertising matter and contributing to Soviet Export, the magazine published by the Soviet foreign trade associations.

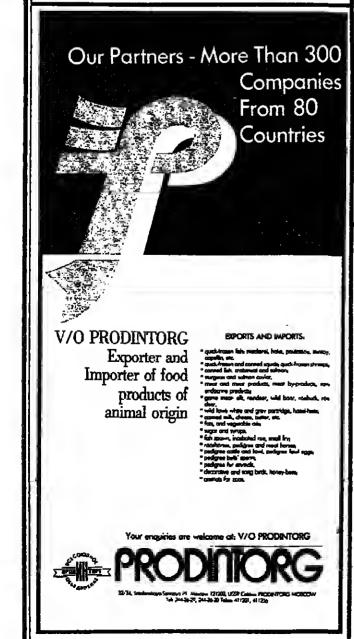
V/O VNESHTORGREK-LAMA is the sole organization spe-cializing in the field of advertising Soviet foreign trade. The association incorporates six firms and the editorial board of Soviet Export magazine. V/O VNESHTOR-GREKLAMA annually makes about 50 promotional films, holds business information exhibits on behalf of Soviet foreign trade associations and publishes specialized advertising and information supplements to leading foreign news papers and journals.

In addition, the association rendens all kinds of services of an advertising nature to foreign companies on U.S.S.R. territory.

All these aspects of the work conducted by V/O VNESHTOR-GREKLAMA are handled by one of its firms - INOREKLAMA. Address: V/O VNESHTOR-GREKLAMA, 31, ul. Kakhovka, 113461. Moscow. Tel.: 331-83-11. Telex: 411265 VTR SU.



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### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1986

### Advances in Automation Widen Competitive Gap

By BARNABY J. FEDER

New York Times Service

EW YORK - American manufacturers have long comforted themselves with the knowledge than the United States leads the world in the development of new manufacturing technology. Many of them believe they can use that lead to gain a competitive edge on foreign rivals.

There has been plenty of anecdotal and statistical evidence, however, that Americans have been just as likely to shoot themselves in the foot with the new technology as to knock off their

The best-known example is the industrial robot: Robot technology was born and bred in the United States during the 1950s

In a comparison

seemed like "a

with Japan, the U.S.

desert of mediocrity."

and 1960s, and Americans are used to seeing photos of ro-bots painting, welding and

drilling everything from car bodies to dishwashers. But they also realize that robots have been more successfully and widely deployed in Japan. Robots are just one part of the picture. Together with oth-

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er computer-controlled machines, as well as conveyors, they form

flexible manufacturing systems. These systems, when linked by more machinery and larger computers, add up to computer-integrated manufacturing, or CIM.

A number of manufacturing experts have warned that U.S. manufacturers seem headed toward the same problems with ilexible manufacturing systems that they have encountered with robots, but on a larger and more damaging scale. In the November-December issue of the Harvard Business Review, Ramchandran Jaikumar, an associate professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, provides strong statistical

support for such views.

He studied 35 flexible manufacturing systems in the United States and 60 in Japan in 1984 — a sample, he says, of more than half the installed systems in both countries. The United States came out of the comparison looking to him like "a desert of

"Rather than narrowing the competitive gap with Japan, the technology of automation is widening it further," Mr. Jaikumar

HE American manufacturers failed to exploit the flexibility of the systems. The computer-controlled machinery can handle a wide variety of parts and tasks with little human metervention. But the manufacturers usually programmed the flexible systems to produce large runs of a few products, just as if they were only improved versions of the conventional machinery that has dominated assembly lines since the days of Henry Ford.

Such automation may produce higher-quality products an improve worker productivity, but it is an expensive way to achieve such ends and it squanders the flexible systems capabilities. As a result, the swarzage number of parts made by an ties. As a result, the average number of parts made by an American flexible manufacturing system in Mr. Jaikumar's study was 10, in contrast to the Japanese average of 93.

And the Japanese used their systems to handle 22 new parts for every one introduced by the Americans, allowing them to offer a wider variety of products more suited to the demands of individ-

ual customers and to make greater use of their machinery, Mr. Jaikumar estimated that the Japanese have invested more than twice as much as their American peers in automation equipment over the past five years. However, he believes that their greatest advantage is a matter of "technological literacy" -far more Japanese workers and managers understand what modern manufacturing technology can and should do.

At the companies Mr. Jaikumar studied, more than 40 percent of the work force was made up of college-educated engineers, all machinery. At the American companies, only 8 percent were ngineers and only a quarter of them had been trained to use such nachinery. Moreover, the training periods the Japanese devoted See GAP, Page 17

**Currency Rates** 

8 D.M. F.F. ILL Gldr. E.F.

3.34 112965 34.67 0.1636 — 5.444 6
61.1025 20.7533 4.362 2.005 10.3735 ... 3
2.922 — 30.46 1.4475 2.852 4.110 1
2.9470 7.6140 2.0753 13.32 61.34
2.0705 670.90 271.87 — 61.70 33.296
0.7008 = 2.0615 6.7345 1.244.91 2.225 42.78
7.42 3.2612 — 4.771 2.2674 15.714 2
2.11.07 78.74 24.19 11.45 8.89 37.99 2
2.4634 83.97 2.5555 6.1297 7.73,00 4.0198 1
0.7102 2.073 4.8264 1.444.27 2.3644 43.4357 6.333 2.4604 10.0 1.492.5 2.7714 51.0553

### Chrysler May Buy **AMC Sites**

### **Michvest Plants** Said to Be Target

United Press International
DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. is
considering asking its board of directors to approve the acquisition
of a major portion of American Motors Corp., a newspaper report-

The Detroit Free Press said the Cbrysler plan would involve AMC's U.S. assembly operations in Ohio and Wisconsin. AMC officials told the newspa-

per that the Chrysler board is not expected to examine the acquisi-tion idea until it meets Dec. 4. A Chrysler spokesman said Wednesday that he had no knowl-edge of plans for such an acquisi-

tion. An AMC spokesman denied Chrysler was interested in AMC. If the board approves the acquisition. Chrysler would want to act by the end of 1986 to take advantage of tax benefits to be eliminated

in 1987, the Free Press said. The plan reportedly would involve acquisition of AMC's Keno-sha, Wisconsin, car assembly plant and the Toledo, Ohio, Jeep assem-

"I have no knowledge of an acquisition of AMC's operations being on the agenda," Baron Bates, a Chrysler spokesman, said.

An AMC spokesman, Jerry Sloan, said rumors about Chrysler buying AMC have "been going on for two months. We continue to deny it and it continues to surface." The French automaker, Renault, owns 46 percent of AMC.

Chrysler, which had more than \$3 billion on hand in cash, time deposits and marketable securities at the end of the third quarter this year, would gain by getting much needed production capacity at AMC's two U.S. assembly plants.

Last summer, Chrysler reached a novel contract with AMC to build

Chrysler's large, rear-drive New Yorker and similar models at the Kenosha plant. The agreement in-volves about \$75 million for retooling, capital investment and training costs - most of which

### Framatome Under a Nuclear Cloud

### Chernobyl Blast, Overcapacity **Hurt Business**

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune PARIS - France's \$1.5-biltion-a-year nuclear-power plant

industry is facing a major problem: Nobody wants its products. Overcapacity at home and Chemobyl-related fear abroad have combined to dry up what-ever business Framatome, the state-controlled reactor manufacturer, expected during the

The situation has put France's new conservative government — and its market-oriented economie policy - on the spot, It must decide soon whether to prop up the company to keep the 7,700employee operation alive until the market picks up again. "Since Chernobyl, nuclear en-

ergy has become a not-very-in-teresting business," said a Fra-matome spokeswoman, Armelle de Kerros, referring to the explosion at the Soviet nuclear-power plant last May. "We'll make some very big decisions about our future by the beginning of next year."

The company does not expect a new order from outside France for at least the next three years, Framatome's chief executive, Jean-Claude Leny, announced last month.

That prediction was the first public acknowledgement by Framatome officials that Chernobyl had balted its export development efforts for at least the foreseeable future.

"Except for a miracle, there won't be any new nuclear projects in 1987 and probably none in 1988," said Framatome's secretary-general, Gilbert Darmon. "After that, it's difficult to say. It'll depend on the price of oil and a change in the current crisis of confidence in nuclear energy."

This represented a change of

position for Mr. Darmon, Immediately after the Chernobyl explosion, he expressed doubt that his company's export campaign would be seriously harmed. He pointed out then that the

design of Framatome's dozens of nuclear plants had little in common with the Soviet plant, a point made again in September.



That month, Framatome's newsletter to prospective customers was headlined: "Chernobyl — A Totally Different Technology,"

Other articles in the 16-page newsletter described the safety record of Framatome's standardized pressurized water reactors, which have had no major breakdowns.

Before Chernobyl Mr. Dar-mon expressed optimism about Framatome's chances of capturing plant construction husiness in China, Egypt, South Korea, Yugoslavia, Finland and the Netherlands. Although Frama-tome won an initial contract from China and a U.S. bidder won the Korean project, the rest of these projects have been de-layed or canceled.

The China contract - to build two 1,000-megawatt units at Daya Bay, near Hong Kong -could be imperiled. The compa-

ny acknowledges that opposition has been growing among resi-dents in Hong Kong since Chernobyl.

But even if it is completed, the Daya Bay order - which will hring Framatome about 6 billion francs (about \$895 million) for its share of the work - is not going to be profitable. Before the signing, Mr. Darmon admitted that the project was a loss leader that Framatome hoped could gain more-profitable business

Under an ambidous progra China planned to huild 10,000 megawatts of nuclear energy capacity by 2000. That program was reduced last spring when Beijing, strapped for foreign currency, announced a drastic slow-down in its nuclear program and canceled plans to award a con-See FRAMATOME, Page 19

# Fiat Bid for Alfa Accepted, Ford Offer Rejected

SpA's bid for Alfa Romeo SpA raise Alfa's current annual output over an offer from Ford Motor Co. from about 170,000 to 400,000 cars.

Finmeccanica's decision was announced after a meeting of its execdecision was ratified by Istituto Per La Ricostruzione, the conglomerate that is Finmeccanica's major

Final approval is up to the government, which is expected to take up the case on Friday. Corporate analysis have said that the government would find it hard to reject a convincing offer from Fiat, Italy's largest automaker and largest pri-

offered for Alfa, the prestigious hut debt-ridden sports-car maker. Labor union sources quoted hy Unit-ed Press International said, however, that Fiat had offered 1.05 trillion lire (\$735 million) to be paid in five installments.

When it made the offer on Oct. 25. Fiat said it was willing to invest about 5 trillion lire in Alfa Romeo and cover the dehts Alfa might run up until 1990, when it is expected to

Alfa had losses of 245 hillion lire last year.

A statement from Finmeccanica said the Fiat bid, approved unani-mously, was judged "the more ad-vantageous for Finmeccanica."

"The proposal of Fiat was held to be economically more advanta-geous," IRI's chairman, Romano Prodi, said. IRI officials said the Fiat hid was not only economically superior to Ford's hut offered better terms of employment for Italian Fiat bid for an immediate 51-

percent stake in Alfa Romeo, which is 84-percent controlled by Finmeccanica. IRI holds a 16-per-cent stake in Alfa directly, while controlling Finmeccanica.

Under the plan, Fiat will merge

Alfa with its sporty Lancia line to produce 620,000 cars a year by 1991.

Growth opportunities worldwide

BUILDING YOUR ASSETS,

**SWISS-STYLE** 

Ford's offer, made Oct. 1, was to

ROME - Finmeccanica, the Alfa Romeo for an estimated 150 Italian government-controlled billion lire, eventually raising its holding company, announced interest to a controlling stake with-Thursday that it had accepted Fiat in three years. Ford said it would

Ford also said it would invest up to \$2.57 hillion in Alfa and would utive board. Later in the day, the take responsibility for Alfa's dehts after 1987 corresponding with its stake in the company. It had said it would not raise its offer.

In London, Ford of Europe's president, Alex Troiman, said his company's position had always been that it would not increase its offer "and that remains our posi-tion." (AP, UPI)

### vate employer. Fiat did not disclose the price it GM to Shut Plants With 29,000 Jobs

The Associated Press

DETROIT - General Motors Corp., ending weeks of speculation, announced Thursday that it would elose 11 plants employing 29,000 people in four states.

The closings were expected after GM announced third-quarter oper-ating losses of about \$338 million. GM said the decision to close the plants "is the first phase of the GM

reorganization and modernization program, and other assembly, stamping, engine and component facilities are under study." The 11 operations, all to be closed by 1990, are in Michigan,

Ohio, Missouri and Illinois. The closings are part of a \$10billion program, GM said. Closing the I I plants will save the automaker \$500 million a year in fixed costs, the company chairman, Roger B.

Smith, said. F. James McDonald, GM's president, said the work done at the affected plants now can be consolidated into other GM plants.

See PLANTS, Page 19

### Goldsmith Group Makes **Bid for All of Goodyear**

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disparches NEW YORK --- Sir James Goldsmith, the British financier, said Thursday that he had offered to pay \$49 a share in a friendly merger transaction with Goodycar Tire &

Sir James disclosed that his investor group had made the offer to acquire the 88.5 percent of Goodyear it does not already own. The offer would be worth more than \$4.73 billion.

Goodyear, however, indicated its preference to continue its restructuring program, Sir James said. He said his group would support the program if it gave Goodyear's stockholders more value that the

group was prepared to pay. But he also held out the possibility that his group might pursue its

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Indi As part of its restructuring, Goodyear announced Thursday that it planned to buy up to 20 million, or 18.3 percent, of its common shares outstanding in the open

The company also said it might sell its aerospace subsidiary. It already has said it plans to sell its Celeron Corp. energy unit. Goodyear stock closed Thursday

The proceeds will help Detroit-

billion acquisition of Sperry Corp. this year, a takeover that made it

the world's second-biggest comput-

The spun-off company, which will retain the Memorex name and probably have headquarters in

London, will have annual revenue

of about \$900 million and about

6,000 employees. Burroughs said it expects to complete the transaction

A Memorex spokesman, Tom Lustenader, said the chief executive

of the new company will be Giorgio

Ronchi, who has been based in Mi-

lan, as vice president for Memorex

operations in southern Europe and

Latin America. About 70 percent

by the end of the year.

on the New York Stock Exchange at \$48, down \$1.25 from Wednes-

prompted Goodyear to pursue a restructuring aimed at boosting stock values.

chairman and chief executive, and their investment advisers. Sir James said he was told by Goodyear's advisers that the company's proposed overall restructuring would be valued in the market

group was unwilling to offer more than \$49 a share now. He said he might also acquire

Sir James's group said it would make a filing Thursday with the Securities and Exchange Commission to amend its filing a week ago, when the group disclosed its 11.5-percent stake in Goodyear and its interest in buying the company. It was in response to the big investment by Sir James that

The investment group said Sir James made the \$49-a-share offer Wednesday during a meeting with Robert E. Mercer, Goodyear's

at more than \$50 a share. At that point, Sir James reiterated that his

more shares in the open market or in private transactions, or hy tender offer or otherwise.

#### Personal attention

For more than a half-century, American

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helping international clients protect and build

their assets in Switzerland. The experts at Amer-

ican Express Bank (Switzerland) AG combine

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As step one, our investment counselors will analyze your financial goals and current investments, and advise you on the portfolio that best suits your needs. This may consist, for example, of sbort-term investments, equities, bonds, even precious metals - all carefully selected to give you an optimum balance of yield and security.

folio on a full-time basis, alert to any economic developments that may affect your investments. At your request, we accept discretionary power to handle investment decisions and administrative details on your behalf. This is a practical, con-

venient arrangement, particularly if you reside outside of Switzerland.

### Global outlook

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If asset management, Swiss-style, makes sense to you, contact your nearest American Express Bank office for more information. Or visit us on your next trip to Switzerland: in Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 20, tel. 01/2115520; in Geneva, 7, rue du Mont-Blanc, tel. 022/326580.

Our money managers then monitor your port- American Express Bank Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US\$70 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US\$5 billion.



#### Interest Rates Burroughs Plans to Sell Part

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#### sell part of its Memorex data-storage business to an international group of Memorex executives and a New York investor, Eli Jacohs, for based Burroughs pay off some of the debt it took on in its \$4.8-

of the new company's business will be outside the United States, Mr. Lustenader said. In addition to Mr. Ronchi, other Memorex executives who will be owners include: Jean-Claude Zan-

Of Memorex for \$550 Million The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Burroughs

Corp. said Thursday that it plans to cell next of its Manager for International operations; Bill Mazza, vice president for

Sergio Mazza, area manager for

Latin America; and Carlo Papini,

country manager for Italy. Burroughs' chairman, W. Mi-chael Blumenthal, has been trimming workers and selling off assets since completing the Sperry pur-chase in September, saying he intends to make the merged company a lean, aggressive competitor to the industry leader, International Business Machines Corp.

Memorex, short for Memory Excellence, was founded in 1961 and has headquarters in Santa Clara, California. Burroughs bought it in 1981 for \$117 million and has since invested substantial sums in the

The new Memorex will sell and service memory-storage devices that attach to IBM and IBM-compatible mid-sized computers and mainframes. It also will make and sell communications products, such as terminals, printers and controllers, that connect with IBM computers, and will make and sell storage media, such as floppy disks, computer tape and computer car-

Via The Associated Press

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**Dividends** 

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> Spot **Commodities**

**US.Treasuries** 

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**London Metals** 

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### Shell Reports Profit Rose 20% in Quarter

LONDON - Royal Dutch/ Shell Group, Europe's largest oil company reported Thursday lower-than-expected net profit of £525. million (\$735 million) for the third

Although the profit figure marked a 20-percent increase from the £439-million profit in the third quarter of 1985, the result was called disappointing by analysts. They had been forecasting profits of £600 million to £800 million

Sales for the third quarter were [2.8 billion, down 24.7 percent A glutted world oil market, com-12.8 billion, cown from £17 billion. The company atpounded by the repeated failure of the Organization of Petroleum Ex- ond-largest commercial bank, tributed the results to lower crude porting Countries to agree on effec-

Shares in the London arm of the British-Dutch group, trading ex-dividend, closed at 942 pence on the London Stock Exchange, down-from 952.5 pence Wednesday. if oil prices averaged \$15 a barrel in The company said that, with oil 1986, carnings of the world's six

prices still weak, "The market outbiggest oil companies — Exxon, Royal Dutch/Shell, British Petrolook is for continued uncertainty leum, Mobil Corp., Chevron Corp. and Texaco Inc. — would slump by with increasing pressure on margins in the fourth quarter."
For the first nine months, Royal 39 percent this year. Shell Oil, the U.S. subsidiary of Dutch/Shell reported a 17.5-per-cent drop in net income, to £1.79 Royal/Dutch Shell, two weeks ago

first nine months of 1985. Royal Dutch/Shell said Thursday that higher crude oil production in the third quarter was more than offset by a sharp decline in ploration & Production, the North Sea operating arm of Shell and

billion from £2.17 billion in the

31

tutus:

### Profit Down For Nissan In Half Year

TOKYO - Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-biggest automobile manufacturer, said Thursday that sales and profit for the half year ended Sept. 30 fell sharply from a year earlier, mainly because of the yen's sharp appreciation.

The company said non-consolidated net income fell 38.3 percent from the same period a year ago, to the equivalent of \$165.2 million, on rates of \$10.9 billion, down 9.9 per-

Profit before taxes plunged 55 percent, to \$241.3 million from last year's \$540.6 million, the company

It added that net income per share fell to 7.5 cents, down from 12.3 cents for the like period a year

Exports fell 4.3 percent, to 719,101 units, because of sluggish sales to the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Latin America and Australia-New Zealand, Nissan said. Shipments to Europe increased more

than 60,000 units, it said. The company suffered a foreignexchange loss of \$875 milion because of the yea's appreciation against the dollar, the company said. Decreased vehicle sales counted to \$100 million.

### GAP: Growing Wider

(Continued from first finance page) to upgrading manufacturing skills were three times as long as those in the United States.

The Japanese exploited these skills by assigning small groups of engineers to develop flexible sys-tems and then posting them on the factory floor where they could operate them, sometimes for years. Not surprisingly, the Japanese sysgrammed and improved after they

American manufacturers, by contrast, have tended to use fairly large engineering teams with many specialists to design and install systems. The engineers often end up building systems that are far more flexible than their intended use re-

When the engineering group is then disbanded or moved to a new project, the poorly trained and underskilled work force that is often left behind is loath to tamper with the unneccessarily complicated system for fear of gunning it up.

The fears are not unfounded. The much-modified Japanese systems have far fewer breakdowns. Nearly one-third are set up to run untended straight through the



If so, you're probably discovered that they're a surefine way of gesting borned. The hort is, being on the right side of the stock market we not a, pening on the inger som or and stock relatives these days is a long in assignation. Healer AG, or Jung Switzerland, but the strength to help you. One job is to identify these tone opportunities which affect above average profit performed And we've considered you'll find one recommendations.

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### At Bank Stir earnings per barrel in dollar terms. It added that its exploration expenses were higher than in the third **Spaniards**

quarter of 1985, partly because of its decision to abandon an exploraits decision to abandon an explora-tion venture in Algeria and suspend its offshore program off Canada's S28 million for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 points to lingering Royal Dutch/Shell, like the shakiness in the Spanish banking world's other leading oil compa- industry, banking sources said nies, has been hurt by the slump in Thursday.

The bank, which announced the loss Wednesday, had a loss of \$60 million in the 1985 fiscal year. Banca Garriga Nogues is a group member of Banesto, Spain's sec-

which said it would bail out its tive production quotas, have frequently sent prices below \$10 a from assets.

Banesto's shares dropped 25 Banesto's shares dropped 25 points Thursday on the Madrid Stock Exchange, to 590 percent of nominal share value, only 5 points

nan Sachs recently calculated that above the limit set by the exchange for a single day's decline. "Obviously things are not well in the banking system," a foreign banker commented. "This is wby

they've been lighting the Bank of Spain's plans to deregulate deposit He said Spain's major banks were resisting attempts by the cen-tral bank to impose interest paythird-quarter net income, to \$133 ment on sight deposits and lift an interest calling of 6.5 percent on

180-day accounts. A finance ministry spokeman said the bank's losses reflected bad management and approfitable loans to an agricultural project,

Tierras de Almeria, which this year is expected to lose \$300 million. Banesto's rescue plan represents a departure. Previously, short-term loans from the Bank of Spain or cash injections from the FGD de-

posit insurance fund were required. This is the first time a troubled bank has been able to cover losses with its own cash resources," a

the major restructuring charges, which depressed earnings in third quarter of 1985. Bank of Spain spokesman said. Chemical earnings were greatly Banesto's executive vice presiimproved as a result of higher mardent, José Maria Lopez de Letona, gins and increased sales tonnage, said \$217 million of the rescue company said. Corporate curfunds had been raised by the sale of shares and the rest by drawing on rency-exchange losses were considalmost all of this year's \$362-million profit.

He said Banesto would tap re-

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CONTRACT CP-3.1

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instruction of the MELADO DAM of the PEHUENCHE Project.

SALE OF DOCUMENTS

PRESENTATION DATE

applied for from IDB.

FINANCING.

erably reduced, reflecting the de-preciation of the pound against major currencies this quarter, serves to pay shareholders a \$60-million dividend on profit, un-The £525-million income figure reflected estimated after-tax inventory holding losses of £29 million.

### Rising Losses Bank America Considering Sale of Schwab, Paper Says

itable discount brokerage firm of Charles Schwab & Co. is among top candidates for sale at financially troubled BankAmerica Corp., according to published reports.

in Thursday's editions that the bank has decided to seek buyers for Schwab, the largest discount broker in the United States. Analysis and other sources esti-

mated that the unit could fetch \$260 million to \$312 million, giving

### JAL Says Profit Fell 79% During First Half of '86

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines announced Thursday a 79-percent decrease in profits in the first half of its fiscal year, which it attributed mainly to the stronger yen and subsequent

JAL also said sales during the period, from April to Septem-ber, were down 11.1 percent compared with the first half of fiscal 1985. It said the slump in foreign earnings was not offset by savings made because of lower oil prices.

JAL said net profit came to 1.9 billion yen (\$11.6 million) on sales of 400.6 billion yen. Passenger volume on domes-tic flights was down 3.1 percent

in the first quarter, although it rose 3.3 percent on internation-JAL, which is to be denation-

alized next year, is forecasting sales of 768.4 billion yen this year, against 823.9 billion last

Industry analysts said JAL which suffered a crash of a Boeing 747 in 1985 that killed 520 people, must regain public confidence at a time when its Japanese competitors are taking a share of its international operations. In addition, JAL's foreign competitors want to increase their services to Japan.

BankAmerica as much as a \$200-SAN FRANCISCO - The prof-

the Journal. The leading bidders for the unit are likely to be Charles Schwab himself and two of the nation's largest banks, New York-based Ci-The Wall Street Journal reported ticorp and Security Pacific Corp.,

of Los Angeles, the Journal said. On Wednesday, the San Francisco Examiner quoted Schwab spokesman High Quackenbush as saying that Mr. Schwab, founder and chairman of the firm, had been informed that BankAmerica "is re-

#### so-called core business. But the Examiner also reported that a BankAmerica spokesman said there has been no change in Schwab's potential to be sold. BankAmerica acquired Schwab in The Journal also reported that

ources said severance payments to Bank America's deposed chief executive, Samuel H. Armacost, will be considerably more than the bank

In addition to previously reported cash payments of \$1.7 million, Mr. Armacost during the next several years will receive restricted BankAmerica common stock currently valued at more than \$1.3 million, according to the report. The shares would be valued at an estimated \$1.8 million if BankA-

merica accepted a pending takeover bid from First Interstate

#### Deutsche Bank Silent on Purchase

FRANKFURT - Deutsche Bank AG had no comment Thursday on renewed newspaper reports that it was interested in buying the Italian subsidiary of BankAmerica

A spokesman would not discuss a report in the Wall Street Journal that Deutsche Bank was interested in Banca d'America e d'Italia and was auditing its books.

The asking price for Banca d'America was around \$700 million, the newspaper said.

#### British Car Sales Increase

United Press International LONDON - Car sales in Britain last month totaled 133,082, a 2.05-percent increase on October 1985, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said Thursday. This brought the total for the first 10 months of 1986 to a record 1,674,965, an increase of 2.57 percent from a year earlier.

Wright Goes to Fairchild Industries

By Arthur Highee International Herald Tribune Paul E. Wright has been named

**BUSINESS PEOPLE** 

president and chief operating offimillion pretax gain, according to cer at Fairchild Industries. He was recruited from RCA Corp., now a General Electric Co. subsidiary. Mr. Wright, 55, had been RCA's

senior vice president for corporate planning and development. At Fairchild he will succeed Emanuel Fthenakis, 58, who remains chairman and chief executive. Fairchild, based in Chantilly, Virginia, is the parent of Fairehild

Republic Co., an aircraft builder in

Farmingdale, Long Island, that faces difficulties because Congress viewing whether the company is a has cut funds for production of its T-46A jet trainer. Mr. Wright said that, despite oblems, Fairchild has "some very key technologies on which to structure a profitable business." Mr.

Fthenakis said Fairchild was

stressing communications, electronics and space. Mr. Wright said that "this opportunity came to me unsolicited, and I found it intriguing to take 2 strong company with a few problems to be worked out and bring it

ω full flower." Mr. Wright joined RCA in 1958 as an engineer. He has engineering degrees from California Polytechnic State University and the University of Pennsylvania. He is also a graduate of Harvard's advanced

From 1981 to 1985, be managed RCA's aerospace business, which doubled its sales in that period, to \$1.5 billion.

Seagram Co. bas appointed Charles R. Bronfman co-chairman. Earlier this year be had bickered publicly with his older brother, Edgar M. Bronfman, the chief execufive officer, Mr. Bronfman, 55, had been deputy chairman at the distilling company since 1979. Edgar Bronfman, 57, remains chief executive and will now serve as co-chairman with his brother.

Seagram said Charles Bronfman's appointment was in recogninon of the company's 22.5 percent stake in Du Pont Co., the chemical and oil giant. Edgar Bronfman said. "Charles has had and continues to have the senior responsibility for liason with Du Pont's manage-

The New York Times said the move also seemed intended to smooth any feathers ruffled last winter when Edgar Bronfman said in a magazine interview that his son, Edgar Jr., 32, would succeed him when he decided to step down. Charles Bronfman, who lives in Montreal and heads Seagram's Canadian operations, said in a newspaper interview that the company's board of directors, not his brother would decide on a successor.

Roy D. Burry, an analyst at Kidder. Peabody & Co., investment bankers, said, "Edgar is really the man, 55, will leave New York magpowerhouse of the family. He is azine, where he is currently

still the No. 1 guy there." General Motors Corp. appointed C.N. Moore as vice president in charge of customer sales and service staff, Mr. Moore, 57, has been general sales and service manager GM's Oldsmobile Division in Lansing, Michigan, since March. He replaces James G. Vorhes, who

Schroders Asia Ltd. of Hong Kong, a subsidiary of Schroders PLC of London, has appointed Tim Williams as group adviser for mainland China affairs. He will coordinate the company's China activities with its affiliates worldwide. Mr. Williams has traveled extensively in China. and, since 1974, has helped two major international banks develop their China activi-

Gannett Co. said Dan Dorfman. author of a syndicated financial column, will contribute articles to Gannett's USA Today and write his column for all 92 Gannett newspapers starting Jan. 1. Mr. Dorf-

financial editor and columnist. " hope to make a major contribu tion" at Gannett, be said, although "I leave New York magazine with regrets - it's a super magazine.'

New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration has been given an endowment of more than \$1.5 million by Henry Kaufman, managing director and chief economist of Salomon Brothers Inc., the securities firm. Mr. Kaufman is an alumnus of the university. The school said the fund will support a professorship in finance and the directorship of its Salomon Brothers Center for the Study of Financial Institutions.

#### Iraq's Bank Creditors Meet Reuters

PARIS - Bank creditors met bere Thursday to consider a request by Iraq to reschedule a \$500-million credit signed in March 1983, banking sources said

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#### **COMPANY NOTES**

prices of oil, which have been more

than halved in the past year to

The U.S. investment bank Gold-

reported a 64 percent decrease in

Earlier this week, Shell U.K. Ex-

Esso, said it was cutting 450 jobs by

the end of next year, the first time it

had trimmed its exploration man-

Analysis estimate that altogether

about 8,000 oil-related jobs have

been lost in Scotland since the start

Royal Dutch/Shell said down-

stream carnings were significantly better, mainly because of reduced

inventory losses and the absence of

power since the oil price slide.

around \$14.

All Nippon Airways Co. and C. Itoh & Co. agreed to articipate in a joint venture to build a hotel and office building in Beijing, Ownership in the venture, China New Century Hotel Co., will be: All Nippon, 32 percent; Itoh, 8 percent; a Bank of China unit, 40 percent, and the government-owned Xivuan Hotel, 20

Apple Computer Inc. said earnings for its first quarter, eading in December, were expected to be about the same as the 91 cents a share for the year-earlier quarter. Officials told securities analysts at Apple's profits for all of fiscal 1987, on a 20-percent increase in

Campeau Corp. of Canada is considering a public share sale of minority interests in Allied Stores Corp.'s Brooks Brothers and Ann Taylor divisions. Campeau hopes to raise \$400 million, which would help pay for Campeau's \$3.6-billion takeover of Allied. Digital Equipment Corp. announced three computer systems and other products that extend its networking

capabilities. The company said the new products integrate its Microvax and Vaxstation systems into an Ethernet local area network and are aimed at work groups and departments within a company.

Hitachi Zosen Corp. of Japan has signed a contract to buy Clearning Inc., a Chicago-based machine-press maker, from Hanson Trust Pl.C of Britain. The price was not made public. Hitachi said it will change the name to Hitachi Zosen Clearning Inc.

unusual charges to be recorded in the company's fourth quarter, ended Sept 26. The company said it would record after-tax charges of \$83.0 million.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines reported an 8.2-percent drop in second-quarter profits, to 173.2 million guilders (\$74 million) from 188.6 million a year earlier. Operating revenue was 1.51 billion guilders, down 11.2 reent from 1.70 billion. Lear Siegler Inc., already the target of a \$1.5-billion

takeover bid by an investment group, AFG Partners, has received several other offers and probably cannot remain independent, the chairman, Norman A. Barkeey, said. He said Lear Siegler would not take additional steps to discourage suitors. Mercedes-Automobil-Holding AG, which holds just over 25-percent of Daimler-Benz AG, said it was also

raising capital after Daimler's announcement of a 1-for-11 rights issue. MAH said it would raise nominal capital by 44.5 million Deutsche marks (\$21.6 million), to 534.3 million DM, at a price of 150 DM a Norton Opax PLC said it was increasing its bid for McCorquodale PLC, valuing the company at £177.8 million (\$2.5 million), or 340.7 pence a share. The offer consists of seven Norton Opax ordinary shares for every three McCorquodale ordinary sbares, with a

cash alternative of 303.3 pence a McCorquodale share. Sony Corp. said it would set up a plant in Rovereto, northern Italy, to make audiocassette tapes from the beginning of 1988. The plant, northeast of Milan, will have an initial investment of 2 billion yen (\$12 million) Joy Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh said its yearly results would show "substantial losses" because of 150 workers.

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Yamaichi International

Baring Brothers & Co.,

Den norske Creditbank

Krediethank International Group

Österreichische Länderbank

Swiss Bank Corporation International

**ANZ Merchant Bank** Banque Internationale

Orion Royal Bank

Postipankki The following financing sources are envisaged for the Pehuenche Project:
(a) PEHUENCHE S.A. own resources (b) A loan which has been applied for from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (c) Credits from suppliers providing the equipment required by the project. Note that the works included in Contract CP-3.1 shall be financed with funds originating in the loan

> EMPRESA ELECTRICA PEHUENCHE S.A. Pio X №2422 - Santiago de CHILE

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### CURRENCY MARKETS

### Dollar Lower in New York, Europe Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

mostly lower Thursday as traders awaited U.S. employment data to \$1.4270, unchan be released Friday.

There's a general feeling that the economy is improving and that minor support from speculation that Hocchst AG would have to sell has tended to support the dollar," a marks for dollars in its \$2.72-billion bid for Celanese Corp.

The dollar closed in London at bank dealer said A rumor that Treasury Secretary

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James A. Baker 3d would resign, denied by the Treasury, prompted a sharp fall in the bond market but had little impact on the dollar. "Everything came to a halt for a moment, but nobody knew what to

do," one dealer said. In New York the dollar closed at 20615 Deutsche marks, down from 2.0675; at 163.15 yen, down from 164.10; at 6.7245 French francs,

## The British pound also firmed lar target. against the dollar, closing at S1.4315, compared with \$1.4230. dollar wa

yen, down from 164.50.

2.0595 DM, down from Wednes-

Dealers in London said the mar-ket was awaiting the U.S. employment figures for further direction. But the data is not expected to make a major impact unless greatly 1.7237.

down from 6.7425, and at 1.7185 out of line with expectations, they NEW YORK — The dollar was Swiss francs, down from 1.7265. said Most predict unemployment The British pound closed at will be unchanged at 7 percent or decline slightly to 6.9 percent. Dealers said the dollar received

In the morning, there had been some confusion in the market after reports from the Far East that Japan was aiming for an exchange rate of 154 to 160 yen to the dollar But Japanese government offi-cials later said the U.S.-Japanese currency-stabilization pact was not

day's close of 2.0650, and at 163.25 designed to set a specific yen/dol-In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at

2.0691 DM, up from 2.0580, and in Paris at 6.7460 French francs, up from 6.7315. It-closed in Zurich at L7215 Swiss francs, down from (UPI, Reuters)

#### London Dollar Rates Destische mork Ponna sterling Japanese ven Swiss tranc French fronc 7,0575 1,4315 163,25 1,7190 e,7200 2.0650 1.4230 164.50 1.7255 6.7325 Source : Rectars

#### M-1 Rose \$1.7 Billion For Week of Oct. 27

The Associated Press NEW YORK - M-1, the basic measure of the U.S. money supply,

rose \$1.7 billion in late October, the Federal Reserve said Thursday. M-1, which includes cash in circulation, checking accounts and nonbank traveler's checks, rose to a seasonally adjusted \$704.2 billion in the week ended Oct. 27.

### FRAMATOME: Chernobyl Blast, French Overcapacity Ruin Business

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actor, near Shanghai.

Framatome decided early this year to emphasize its export business after Laurent Fabius, then prime minister under the Socialist administration, told France's stateowned electric utility, Electricité de France, that it would be authorized to order construction of no more

than one reactor a year through This came as a shock to Framatome, a company built to deliver five or six plants a year during France's nuclear-energy expansion program through the 1970s and

Now the company is facing another shock. According to Mr. Darmon, the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has pro-

(Continued from first finance page) posed cutting Electricité de industry going," Mr. Nicolas said. tract this year for another twin re- France's budget to a level that would permit construction of only two plants every three years.

Because it would be difficult to keep the business going at that level of activity, the Framatome execuuve said he was sill hopeful that the government would maintain the one-plant-a-year schedule when the utility's nudget is decided later this month.

"I can't believe the government that by 1990 France will have a will let the nuclear industry in France disappear. Mr. Darmon said. "This isn't an industrial problem, but a political problem.~

Sharing that opinion was Pierre Nicolas, an energy-industry con-sultant with Energinance, based in Paris. Although there will be little. if any, real need for new nuclear plants in France through the 1990s. by 2000 the nuclear plants built in the early 1970s will be ready for

"When France needs new puclear plants, it will want the latest The nuclear build-up has yielded a formidable reserve of knowledge

At stake, said Framatome's spokeswoman, is France's indepen-

dence in a critical technology. The big problem is that capacity exceeds demand in France. With 42 reactors in operation, Eléctricité de France has begun exporting surplus electricity to neighboring countries. With 15 additional units scheduled to be completed in the next few years, the utility estimates

surplus of 6 to 10 units. Adding to the problem is the fact that Framatome's product bas performed well: According to the company, plants are in service 83 percent of the time, against an average 65 percent in the United

Last year nuclear energy produced 213 billion kilowatt hours, or about 71 percent of all the electricity produced in the country. That share is expected to rise past 80 percent in the 1990s.

technology if it doesn't keep the and, without new orders, Frama-

tome is expected to increase its efforts to make money by selling that knowledge around the world. The United States, which produced 328 billion kilowatt-bours of electricity by nuclear means in 1984, is Fra-

matome's first target. The company won a lucrative contract earlier this year to service Westinghouse-built reactor in Rochester, New York, It has not yet found any other husiness in the highly competitive U.S. market but Mr. Darmon said Framatome was holding talks with several utilities.

Framatome bas won servicemaintenance contracts in Spain. Yugoslavia, Belgium and Sweden, leading Mr. Darmon to predict that the company will earn a little less than I hillion francs in service-related revenues in 1986.

In addition, Framatome is expected to push harder to diversify into other high-technology husinesses. Already it has moved into water desalination, prtificial intelligence, computer-aided engineering and computer-aided documenta-

### PLANTS: GM to Close 11

(Continued from first finance page) which will make those plants more cost-competitive and enhance GM's ability to increase its share of sales and profitability."

The company said it would establish teams to provide counseling and other services to employees at the plants to be closed. Some of the workers can transfer to other GM release it said

The plants include the Fleetwood and Clark Street assembly plants in Detroit, to be closed by the end of 1987, the Flint Body-Pontiac assembly operation in Flint and Pontiac, Michigan, by the end of 1987; and the Chevrolet-Pontiac-Canada group plant in Cincinnati, in mid-1988.

Also to he closed is a stamping plant in Hamilton, Ohio; a GM Truck & Bus Group plant in St. Louis, Missouri, by mid-1987; a Buick-Oldsmobile-Cadillac group stamping plant at Willow Springs, Illinois; the Conner Street stamping plant in Detroit; the Pontiac Central Plant, building trucks and buses, by August 1988, and the Truck and Bus Assembly plant No. l in Flint, by August 1987.

GM said the three stamping plants will be phased out gradually, and will be closed by 1990.

#### THE EUROMARKETS

### FRNs Skid, but Then Rally; 2 Big Floaters Are Launched

By Christopher Pizzey

Reuters
LONDON — The floating-ratenote sector of the Eurobond mar-ket was again in the limelight Thursday as prices at one stage looked like they would repeat Wednesday's massive falls, dealers

But by the close many issues had rallied from the lows, to finish 10 to

25 basis points lower. The morning was "awful," said a trader. "Prices just crashed off

In the primary market, the Province of Alberta launched a \$1.25 billion package that included a \$500-million floater.

Dealers noted that there was also another floater launched Thursday, a \$500-million issue for Citicorp, the first ever perpetual-note issue for a U.S. commercial bank.

.. Both the new issues were quoted within their total fees but a trader at a European house said: The market had two issues today and that was two to many. We need a

noted that some of those issues

rate, or Libid, or below now give the investor a return comfortably over those paying the London in-terbank offered rate, or Libor.

"The trouble is, people still don't seem to want to buy it (a Libid

issue)," a dealer said. The \$500-million Citicorp floater pays % point over the three-month Libid. It will rank as primary capital and has an investor put option after 30-years and annually thereafter.

If Citicorp does not pay a dividend on its preferred- or commonstock, interest will accrue on the notes until dividend payments are resumed. The lead manager was Goldman Sacbs International Corp., and the issue was quoted at 99.52, inside the total fees of 65 basis points.

The seven-year province of Alberta floater pays 1/32 point over six-month Libor and finished at 99.93, inside the total fees of 10 basis points.

The straight part of the package was initially for \$500 million, but it was quickly raised to \$750 million The senior dealer at one firm following substantial demand. The issue pays 7% percent over five

### TRADE: U.S. Restrictions Forecast

(Continued from page 1) ceed Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, as House Speaker, added that "Congress will act in the interest of the American economy and begin to stanch this

process that is taking American

obs and croding our industrial

Senator Lloyd Bentsen, another Texas Democrat and the probable new chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said "the No.1 issue will be trade."

Some members of Congress say they fear new trade restraints because one nation's efforts to protect its industry often leads to retaliatory actions by other nations,

"The implications for protecnomsm are ominous," said Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island and a member of the Finance Committee. A new trade law, he added, could be useful, "It'o the tilt of the legislation that's the trouble," he said.

A prominent European ambassador bere said. "It is perfectly clear that, if you have Lloyd Bentsen as head of the Finance Committee, you will have a protectionist trade bill."

Senator Daniel Patrick Moyniban, Democrat of New York and also a member of the Finance Committee, said Congress was more

#### likely to support methods, already being pursued by the administration, to discourage other countries from obstructing imports of American goods, rather than erect American barriers to their imports. Aides to Democratic senators

said that next year's trade legisla-tion was most likely to build upon proposals that Mr. Bentsen made this year to restrict the administration's ability to negotiate trade agreements on its own.

■ Japanese Express Concern Japanese political leaders and ewspapers expressed concern on Thursday that the Democratic election victories had increased the prospects for protectionist legislation aimed at Japan. The New York Times reported from Tokyo.

"This is not good for us, that seems clear," a member of parliament from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party said,

Publicly, senior government officials were cautious, echoing remarks by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that relations between the United States and Japan would remain friendly. Nevertheless, the prime minister also hinted that be held a few doubts, saying be had "deep concerns" about who would head Congressional committees

12 Month High Low Stock Dry, Yid. 100s High Low 4 P.M. Chroe

### **Britain** to Raise

Public Spending United Press International LONDON - The government announced Thursday a 1.25-percent increase in public spending over the next 212 years. The decision was widely

regarded as part of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's camoaign for a third term in office. Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson told Parliament that public spending would rise to £148 billion (about \$207 billion) from the £143.9 billion

forecast in the spring budget. He also said that because the collapse in oil prices had forced a "sharo cutback" in North Sea investment, the Treasury planned to speed up repayment of advance taxes paid by comoanies. He said this would total £300 million in the fiscal year ending April 1987 but "will be fully recouped over the next three years." Economic prospects for 1987 were "generally encouraging," Mr. Lawson

### YVES: Italian Buys Part of YSL

#### (Continued from page 1)

the Ritz. Mr. Saint Laurent, the founder of the fashion concern and his partner. Mr. Berge, together would own another 40 percent. The remaining 20 percent would be owned by Charles of the Ritz's

current management, Mr. de Benederti said: "We cannot comment on the report, but I can tell you that we will be very supportive of Yves Saint Laurent's ambitious international expansion. It will be our platform for expan-

sion in the luxury-products field." He added that the move is part of ClR's international expansion. ClR, whose full name is Compagnia Industriali Riunite, also controls Olivetti.

Mr. Berge added, "We need to grow fasier, we need partners and that is why we have joined with CERUS in this venture."

Mr. Bergè would provide any details on expansion plans. Saint Laurent expects to report net earnings rose to about 65 mil-

over fell slightly, to around 262 million francs, according to Mr. Bergé.

At Squibb headquarters in Princeton, New Jersey, a spokes-man, William O'Donnell, confirmed in a telephone interview that the company bas been seeking to divest itself of Charles of the Ritz, which is acquired in 1971, and that the company was still studying

various options. Since June, a study bas been under way by Goldman Sachs Co., a New York-based investment bank, to assess the various solutions being examined by Squibb, which Mr. O'Donnell did not identify.

Charles of the Ritz employs 4,000 people worldwide, Last year, the company reported sales of \$432 million, an increase of \$32 million over 1984. Its main manufacturing facilities are in the United States, Neither Mr. de Benedeit nor France and Britain, but it also produces cosmetics in Australia, Canada. Mexico and Spain.

Mr. de Benedetti and Mr. Berge said that they planned to list shares lion francs this year from to 56 of Saint Laurent on the Paris Bourse, probably in 1989. million francs last year, while turn-

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12 Months High Low Stock Div, Ytd. 1995 High Low 4 P.A. Chrys

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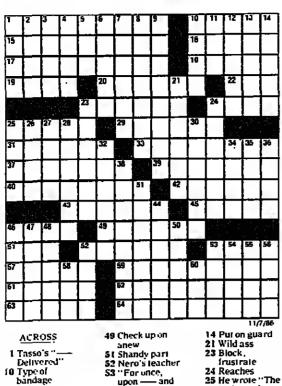
### Thursday's. Prices. NASDAQ prices as of a p.m. New York fime. Via The Associated Press

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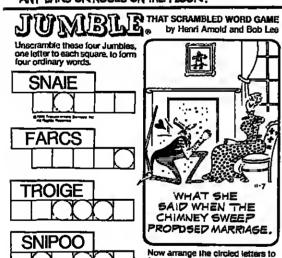
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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

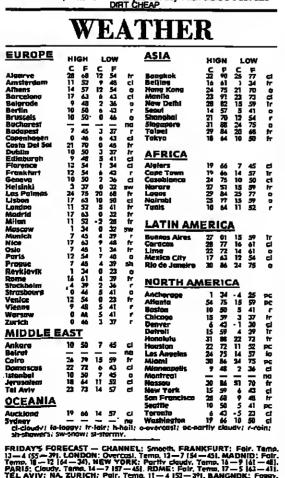
13 Costa Rican's



C'MON, LET'S PEEK INSIDE AND SEE IF THERE'S ANY EARS OR NOSES ON THE FLOOR .



Answer: YOU " ME " ME Jumbles: ELATE POACH BUMPER DEVICE What you can buy when there's o soil sale DRT CHEAP



**PEANUTS** 

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### **BOOK BRIEFS**

Commence that the second secon

A TASTE FOR DEATH, by P.D. James, Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Bodies are in the opening sentence of P.D. James's 10th novel, "A Taste for Death" bodies "discovered at 8:45 on the morning of Wednesday 18 September by Miss Emily Wharton, a 65-year-old spinster of the parish of St. Matthew's in Paddington, London, and Darren Wilkes, aged 10, of no particular parish as far as he knew or cared." But before we get further details. James begins to circle and digress in a way that provokes uneasiness. By the time we arrive at the bloody scene in which woman and boy discover in the church's vestry two corpses with their throats brutally slashed, our curiosity over the bodies is nearly overwhelmed by the questions of where James is headed and how she is going to knit the skein

of digressions she has introduced.

Somewhere there may be a key to all the apparent patterning in "A Taste for Death." It may lie in the book's many literary references—to Barbara Pym, Philip Larkin, Anthony Trollope, Edith Wharton and William Shake speare. But the questions posed by the cut-throat murders are not arresting enough to demand one's attention to all the detail that follows. At the end, that welter of detail is insufficiently related to the outcome. (NYT)

ANAGRAMS, by Lorrie Moore. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

One of the best things about Lorrie Moore's new novel is its title, a reference to her herome Benna's habit of "trying to make anagrams out of words that weren't anagrams" (moonscape and menopause; gutless and guilts; lovesick and evil louse) and her tendency to mis-hear and jumble sentences spoken by friends ("I never want to see you again" becomes "I want to see again"). At the same time, it is an allusion to Beama's efforts to reinvent herself, to become someone else through fantasy and imagination.

Cleverly assembled as a sequence of five

overlapping stories, "Anagrams" appears at first to give us a series of variations on the



characters of Benna and her pal and sometime;

lover, Gerard. It is a clever narrative strategy, designed to give us B variety of takes on Benna, and Mooreuses the form to achieve a hefty emotional payoff. Unfortunately, the bulk of "Asiagrams" is so glib and self-consciously withy that the reader is kept at arm's length from Benna and her problems. (NYT)

ME AND DIMAGGIO: A Baseball Fan Goas in Search of His Gods, by Christopher Lela-mann-Haupt. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Lehmann-Haupt, for 14 years a respected and influential book critic for The New York Times, trashes professional baseball in Me and DiMaggio." Had he done it with wit and insight there might have been an excuse of publishing this book. But the voice of "Me and DiMaggio."

DiMaggio is a bitter whine.

He dislikes modern players. Free agency had made them rich and arrogant businessmen, not the childlike performers with whom he could empathize. There had to be something rotten in baseball, and Lehmann-Haupt, armed with tape recorder and reporter's notebook, would dig out the dirt. He was often ignored, rebuffed dig out the dirt. He was often ignored, remiffed or rejected by players at best indifferent to an interviewing technique that would have embar-rassed a journalist intern from a two-bit radio station. So he didn't get mad, he got even. He trashes Reggie Jackson for being Reggie Jackson. He trashes Rod Carew for his unwill-

ingness to discuss batting styles (with a gay who apparently couldn't tell an inside-out swing from a cross-handed putting stroke). And when he finally meets Joe DiMaggio, he snidely knocks one of baseball's genume gentlemen for being "s highly paid promoter of banks and coffee." (WP)

PAPER DOLL, by Jim Shepard. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 18022.

The "Paper Doll" of Jim Shepard's title is a B-17F Flying Fortress bomber in England midway through World War II and manned by an inexperienced crew of Americans, Mostly the crew hangs around its base, on alert for missions that invariably are scrubbed because of the inhospitable British weather. They sit around and talk, and since they're really boys they talk boys' talk, swapping tales about their fathers and their dogs and their girlfriends, trying to cling to something normal against the prospect of horror and death.

As the war comes closer and closer, they come to realize that "they were all dying like ants, or pets, or foreigners — they were all dying now as part of a routine. Then comes a

bombing mission into the heart of Germany.
"Paper Doll" depicts the European air war as a brutal husiness that at times bordered on the lunatic, chewing up human lives as though they were utterly meaningless. Though Shep ard is far too young to have any personal experience or memory of World War II, his book aches with verisimilitude, (WP)

### **BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

onship, in Jamaica in a year's South won in dummy and tried time, will see Britain and the another spade to the jack and United States battling for the ace, reaching this position: title. But it will not greatly surprise the cognoscenti if both are upset by the Netherlands, en's team — Trius van der Spek, Bet Vriend, Manike van der Pas, Elly Schippers, Jet Pasman and Anneke Simons. In the world team champion-ships in Miami Beach last month they finished 17th in 8 field of 166 teams in the world

field of 166 teams in the word team championship.

On the diagramed deal, the South cards were held by Ms. van der Spek, the team captain. Faced with a transfer preemptive opening she tried three no-troinp and had to struggle. Since East's bid showed hearts, West led the ten, which held the first trick.

West put South to the test by leading the spade two. South analyzed correctly, concluding that the only way to lose the contract was to finesse. She put up the queen, and when the nine did not fall she cashed some winners; the club ace, the heart ace, the club king and the club queen.

West put South to the test by leading the spade two. South to the test by leading the spade two. South to the test by leading the spade two. South to the test by leading the spade two. South to the test by leading the spade two. South sanlyzed correctly, concluding that the only way to lose the contract was to finesse. She put up the queen, and when the heart ace, the club king and the club queen.

West put South to the test by leading the spade two. South sanlyzed correctly, concluding that the only way to lose the contract was to finesse. She put up the queen, and when the heart ace, the club king and the club queen.

dumny's king, and a spade pressure. In order to guard dummy's spade eight he had to was led to the ten and king. dummy's spade eight he had to The diamond king was led, part with a diamond, and RECENT bridge history suggests that the next and when this was allowed to win, West shifted to a club. South led to her ace, collecting the queen and making the game



adian socks via AP

West led the her

East hlamed himself for failing to play the heart jack on

the first trick, threatening a diamond shift, but that would

simply have forced South to

**World Stock Markets** Via Agence France-Presse Nov. 6
Gosing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicate

| - Carriste                     | r seement            |                          | Horpener   | 305 302   | SA Brews<br>51 Helens               | 165                        | 0 1660<br>0 6400                                  | F.T.30 lodex : 1303                        | -                                     |
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| Elsevier-NDU                   | 237                  | 234.50                   | Linde  | 798 805   | Ass Brit Foods<br>Assoc-MF1 Go      | 297<br>167                 | 291<br>167  | CIR<br>Cred Ital<br>Eridania<br>Farmitalia | 7820 77<br>3440 35<br>4730 46         |
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This is the most dynamic session I've ever seen.'

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—Harold Zimman, U.S. Olympic executive IOC, Taking Cue From Its Leader, Looks Ahead, Not Back four other cities on Oct. 17 at the IOC's 91st session also was a decisive victory for the president. And, it was a vote against much of the de Couberim ideal-By Randy Harvey Los Angeles Times Service LAUSANNE, Switzerland - Even though Juan

ism that has both elevated the Olympic movement intonio Samaranch has been president of the and prevented it from moving at all.

The Olympics still stand for swifter, higher, International Olympic Committee for six years, the Spaniard's power and popularity were not stronger because they are, above all else, athletic contests. But for the Olympics to prosper in the In effect, he has been the IOC's undisputed leader for only a year, since the resignation of the committee's executive director, Monique Betlioux 21st century, the IOC has had to create conditions

by which it can become richer, richer, richer.

Leading the Olympics into the new era has been They are philosophical opposites, Berlioux standing for tradition as established a century ago Samaranch, supported by a younger, more aggressive IOC, half of whose members have been elected within the last 10 years. With one-third of them 70 or older, and a retirement age of 75 for those elected since 1966, the progressive trend is expected to continue.

With Samaranch's imprint, the recent IOC session was extraordinary.

This is the most dynamic session I've ever seen."

said Harold Zimman, a U.S. Olympic Committee executive who was attending his 11th session. Most significant was the IOC's decision to change the Winter Games cycle, starting in 1994, so that they will not occur in the same year as the

Summer Games. That issue was not even on the

transfer of some indoor sports, among them basketball and volleyball, from the Summer Olympics.

That not only would add to the attractiveness of the winter program, which has only six sports, but would increase the involvement of South American, Asian and African countries, which, except for Japan, are virtually excluded from snow and ice events.

Some obvious problems would have to be resolved. For example, traditional candidates for the Winter Olympics, usually ski resorts, do not have the facilities for basketball and volleyball. Either they would have to build new arenas, which might not be used again, or the IOC would have to award the Winter Games to larger cities. And in basketball, the United States would have to field a team in the winter, the height of the college season.

Of course, there would be a different problem if the IOC admits all professional basketball players into the Olympics. Every indication is that the IOC will accept the eligibility rules of the international basketball federation. Earlier this year, FTBA changed the "A" in its title from Amateur to Associations, and voted to exclude only National

Olympics, according to IOC members, could be the seek an accommodation with the NBA, assuming that basketball becomes a winter sport.

> The IOC already is prepared to work with the National Hockey League. The sport of ice hockey was opened last month to all professionals for the 1988 Winter Olympies. There was no objection from the Soviet Union, presumably because the Russians figured they can beat the Canadian players from the NHL

Moscow did. however, object to a proposal to allow all professional tennis players to compete in Scoul's 1988 Summer Olympics. The issue was tabled until the 92d IOC session is beld in Istan-

The IOC members had to give the communist countries something so they can go home and say that at least they were able to keep tennis profesparticipate except for World Cup players from sionals out of the Olympics," said a source close to the IOC. "But look for it to pass in Islanbul."

The reality is that the Eastern-bloc countries, although philosophically opposed to Western professionals competing in the Olympics, recognize that opening the games could result in a financial bonanza. They want a share. A popular theory is a truly world series.

Although it was not discussed at this session, the Basketball Association olayers. If it eventually that as the IOC's profits increase, the odds of next move to strengthen the appeal of the Winter becomes open to all pros. the IOC would have to future Soviet-led boycotts decrease.

The IOC is so eager to open the Olympics that it is encouraging the international soccer federation to liberalize its eligibility rules.

Fearing that if all professionals are allowed to compete the Olympic tournament would detract from the World Cup, the world's most popular sporting event. FIFA has offered players who are 23 and younger. "This is not acceptable." said Willi Daume of

West Germany, chairman of the IOC's eligibility committee. "What if track and field offered the Olympics less than its best athletes in order to protect its world championships? The Olympics ould become a second-rate event and then cease 10 exist."

The IOC reached a compromise with FIFA for Europe and South America. The same rules will

With baseball being admitted as an official sport for the 1992 Summer Olympics, it will be only a matter of time before professionals are accepted in that sport. Then, perhaps, there will be

### .And in '96, a 'World' Series

members to carry the vote:

fully confirmed until last month.

not room for both.

by compatriot Baron Pierre de Coubertin and

Samaranch pressing for change as dictated by today's economic and political realities. There was

When Berlioux returned home to write her

Paris's primary rival was Barcelona, Samar-

While Samaranch did not campaign, or even vote. Summer Games. That issue was Barcelona's overwhelming victory over Paris and agenda when the session began.

memoirs, which will not be a favorite in the Samaranch household, the Paris organizing committee for the 1992 Summer Olympics drafted her, believ-ing she still had enough influence with the 89 IOC

By Scott Ostler

Los Angeles Times Service "We now join the broadcast of the opening game of the 1996 World Series, in progress, with Grick Burns and Rip Sock at the

degrees at game time, with heavy snow flurries. But the weather hasn't inpened the enthusiasm of this fine crowd here in Kremlin Square Stadium, a dandy little ballpark mack dab in downtown Moscow. Rip: Right you are, Bricker! And can you believe it? Here we are at the first world World Series. As you know, old pal, baseball commissioner Al Davis opened up the Fall Classic to the entire world this year,

which revived baseball's popularity and led to the bankruptcy of the National Football League and the sacking of Pete Rozelle. Anyway, after a long elimination tournament, we're down to the final two: the Cleveland Indians and the Moscow Burlap Sox. Brick: Right-o, Rip. The Borlap

Sox got here by smoking the Havana Cigars in a best-of-seven series, while the Indians narrowly beat the tough Taiwan Little League team. Rip: This Soviet team is quite a

ball 10 years ago when it became an Olympic sport and now they've got a team in the World Series. Brick: Yes, indeedy, Rip-o. Of

course, this is the latest World Series in history, what with Christmas just a week away. All that means, though, is more baseball for you fans. We're heading into the bottom of the fifth with the Indians leading, 5-4. Ripper, as we wait for the grounds crew to groom the infield with the Zamboni machine, let's talk baseball. How about them Indians?

Rip: What can I say, Brickster? Cleveland is the team of the '90s. Ever since Reggie Jackson took over in 1987 as owner, general manager, manager, public address announcer and right fielder, the Indians have been a perennial powerhouse. Brick: And what's the word on

the Burlap Sox, pard? Rip: This Moscow ballelub, according to CIA scouting reports, is the epitome of Soviet baseball. Big, tough, bardy, fundamentally sound, but not a lot of finesse. The team didn't steal a base this season, but they did have four players who hit 70 or more bome runs.

Brick: I guess a good illustration of the Sox size is their leadoff batter, Pee Wee Perry, 6-5 and 305. Sports fan will remember him as Refrigera-

**SPORTS BRIEFS** 

3 Share Lead in World Golf Tourney

PASADENA, California (AP) — Canadian jockey Sandy Hawley has developed melanoma, a potentially fatal form of skin cancer, and has had

rather extensive surgery in order to provide him with the best chance for

Hawley, 37, won the 1976 Eclipse Award as the top jockey in the United

States and was inducted into the Canadian Racing Hall of Fame this year.

James T. Helsper, a cancer surgeon, said that Hawley "plans to be out of

racing for about six weeks, depending upon additional reports and studies."

Basketball

round of the World Championship of Golf.
Tsuneyuki Nakajima, Japan's top money-winner this seas

are competing in the 72-hole tournament outside Tokyo.

a permanent cure," his doctor said Wednesday.

When the L.A. Lakers signed Soviet basketball star Arvidas Sabonis in 1987, the Russians retaliated by persuading The Fridge to switch teams, sports and countries. And you know, Pee Wee has turned out to be a pretty good bttle leadoff hitter.

Rip: And a very decent shortstop, I might add. Brick: While we're waiting for the Indians' trainer to chip the ice off

his catcher, I'd like to say what a bang-up job the local folk have done, Rip. This Series will not be lacking in pomp and pageantry. For pregame entertainment, we had the parade of tanks and missiles around the ballpark's warning track. And, as part of the cultural exchange aspect of the Series, Sammy Davis Jr. sang the Russian national anthem. Rip: That song can be a bit pon-

derous, old partner, but I think Sammy's dancing livened it up nicely. In fact, I'd like to say a word about worldwide peace and broth-ethood, if I may, sidekick. I think we all believe in our hearts that this meeting of global powers on the field of athletic strife will do a heck of a lot to foster greater communication and understanding.

Brick: I couldn't have said it better. I think both countries are learning a lot about the other out here, even from the mascots. The San Diego Chicken is here, making fun of the umpires and players. And we've seen Moscow's Chicken Kiev, who did some hilarious routines mocking capitalist decadence. Brick: All in the spirit of fun and portamanship, old pal. INAGI, Japan (AP) - Australians Graham Marsh and Ian Baker-

Rip: And we've seen some lively Finch, Hal Sutton of the United States and Koichi Suzuki of Japan each interplay between the teams. There shot five-under-par 67 on Thursday to share the individual lead after one was the bench-clearing brawl in the first inning. Then the Indians accused the Sox of bugging the club-Langer of West Germany, John Mahaffey of the United States, Greg house. The home club counter-actorman of Australia and two Britons, Nick Faldo and Sandy Lyle, shot cased the Indians of using heatcased the Indians of using heat-88. In the team competition, Australia-New Zealand beat the United seeking devices in their bats. States, 7-5, and Europe beat Japan, 7-5.
Six players from each of the four Professional Golf Association tours

Brick: Looks like a dandy rivalry developing. All right, we're ready to play ball, Rip. The leadoff batter digs in adjusts his betting mittens. I'll tell you, that snow is really **Jockey Hawley Has Cancer Operation** coming down now, pal.

Rip: In fact, we can't even see the field, fans. We've locked borns with an Arctic blizzard here and the heater has gone out. Old pal, I think it's time to break out those signal flares and emergency rations you brought.

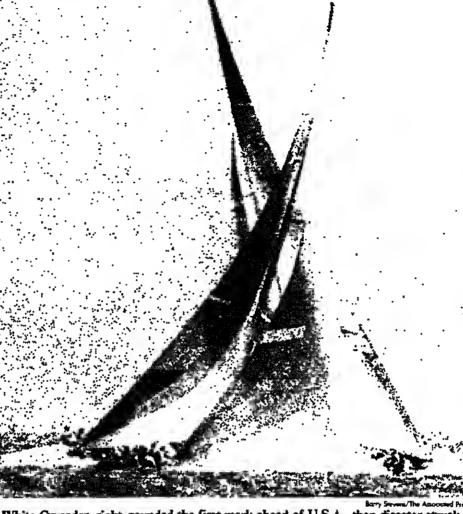
Brick: I brought? I thought you had that stuff, amigo.

Rip: No, it was my day to bring the pencils and cigars. Thanks to you, we'll never get out of bere

"... Please stand by. Due to technical difficulties, our baseball broadcast has been interrupted."

(UPI)

• :



White Crusader, right, rounded the first mark ahead of U.S.A., then disaster struck.

### White Crusader Loses Its Mast, Race As High Winds Hit Cup Challengers

FREMANTLE, Australia — place Azzurra.

Winds of up to 28 knots wrought havor Thursday with many in the flect of America's Cup challengers on the fifth day of the second round of racing.

KZI turned in a 5:19 ucreat of last-place and later this month. Cudmore was left with only the mast on his trial horse, nicknamed the "Hippo." to complete the crucial second round-round of racing.

Conner took over third place with round of racing.

During Wednesday's loss by White Crusader, the wire sheet al-

round of racing.

Especially hard hit was the Britround.

White Crusader had won the start which on White Crusader had won the start and led

Stripes posted an impressive 5:15 towed back to harbor. triumph over Italia, while the New That dropped White

Compiled by Our Stelf From Dispatches KZ7 turned in a 5:19 defeat of last- flown in, but it will not arrive until

its second straight day of misfortune had its \$100,000 mast buckled and withdrew against U.S.A.

Heart of American White Crusader had won the start of its race by five seconds and led U.S.A. at the first mark. But as the sails were set for the first leguard Heart of America also was leg a backstay block let go as the forced out of competition while powerful gusts churned the Indian French Kiss lost a man overboard, Ocean and the 90-foot (27-meter) America II suffered rigging prob- mast buckled. That forced the crew lems and spinnakers were torn on to quickly lower the expensive sails Italy's Azzurra and French Kiss. to prevent further damage and skip-But Dennis Conner's Stars & per Harold Cudmore had his boat

That dropped White Crusader York Yacht Club's America II kept into a fourth-place tie with U.S.A. on winning with a 3:41 trouncing Officials arranged to have a reon to defeat Yves of Canada II and New Zealand's fined version of the bent mast France by 4:01.

White Crusader, the wire sheet altached to the headsail had cracked like a whip across wineb grinder Paul Rushent and thrown him across the deck.

In the race Thursday putting brother against brother, Marc Pajot's French Kiss was 4:47 ahead. maneuvering toward the third leeward mark, when the boat beaved in the swell and bowman Albert Jacobsone of Cannes was swept overboard. French Kiss turned about to rescue him and, despite losing 1 minute 32 seconds, went

on to defeat Yves Pajor's Challenge France by 4:01. (AFP, AP)

### Bruins Fire Goring, **Bowman Resigns**

BUFFALO. New York - The Boston Bruins lost more than their third straight National Hockey League game Wednesday night.

Their second-year coach. Butch Goring, was fired after an 8-3 pummeling. Ironically, the firing hap-pened io Buffalo, where Scotty Bowman's job as coach and general manager of the Sabres was the one

Bowman, the winningest coach in NHL history, stepped down Thurs-day as the Sabres' coach and was replaced by assistant Craig Ramsay. The Sabres, who won their third

a row, helped end Goring's first NHL coaching stint after just 93 regular-season games, with their second trouncing of the Bruins this week. That made Boston 5-7-1, just one point ahead of the last-place Sabres in the Adams Division, Reports of Goring's impending

departure began to surface after a 7-1 loss Sunday to the Sabres and culminated when the Britins' publicity director, Nate Greenberg. made the announcement after Wednesday's game. "He got his notice from Harry

Sinden," the team's general manager, "and left," Greenberg said, "I have no further comment as to who the coach will be." The 37-year-old Goring, the 16th

coach in the team's history, departed immediately without speaking to reporters and left his players to do the soul-searching. Several of them felt that Goring

was oot to blame for the team's "I feel bad for Butch," said wing-

er Rick Middleton, "Collectively, as a team, we let him down. We didn't expect this thing to bappen." "You always feel responsible be-

cause we're the ones on the ice, not the coach," said all-star defenseman Ray Bourque. "Obviously. Harry Sinden didn't like the way we were playing. It feels funny, it feels weird. It was the way we looked. We were not working."

That was apparent to Sinden after Sunday's shellacking. "What's frustrating is that these guys haven't played well yet," Sinden said. "We've played four or five real stinkers for games, and that's a quota for a whole year. We've done

that in less than a month." The Bruins finished third in the division during Goring's rookie season as coach. Their 86 points was just one behind Montreal and six behind division-leading Quebec. But things started to go sour

**ESCORTS & GUIDES** 

and the problems continued when the 1986-87 season got under way. Offseason acquisitions gave

of the playoffs in the first round,

Goring a group of players who hadn't played together and the team lost its first two games of the season. But then the Bruins seemed to begin to jell, routing division rival Harsford, 7-2, on Oct. 12 to start a four-game winning streak. However, a rash of injuries then deprived Goring of Cam Neely, his top goal scorer in the early going; forward Keitb Crowder, the team's top scorer last season and one of its leaders; and defensemen Mike Milbury and Michael Thelven. But Sinden said the injuries were

no excuse for the team's poor play. "The 20 healthy guys we have made the team in training camp. They're supposed to be doing the job and they aren't," said Sinden, who never played a game in the NHL but coached the Bruins three times, including the 1984-85 season iust before he elevated Goring to the joh on May 6, 1985.

Goring began his playing career with the Los Angeles Kings in 1970 and was traded to the New York Islanders on March 10, 1980. He fit right in with the Islanders and became an integral part of their four consecutive Stanley Cup champi-onships — winning the Conn Smythe Award in 1981 as the playoffs' most valuable player.

The Brains claimed him on waivers on Jan. 8, 1985, and he was named a player-assistant coach before retiring to coach full-time. He played in 1,107 NHL games.

amassing 375 goals and 513 assists. Bowman, who is to remain the general manager and director of hockey operations for the Sabres, said he made his decision Sunday.

During Wednesday night's game Ramsay and fellow assistant Barry Smith handled the coaching while

Bowman looked on from the press Bowman, who replaced first-year coach Jim Schoenfeld after 43 games last season, has 740 regular season victories. But team owners

Seymour H. Knox III and Northrup R. Knox said last season, after the Sabres missed the Stanley Cup play-offs for the first time since 1973-74, that they expected the team to get off to a good start this year or that changes would be made. Ramsay has been with the Sa-

bres' organization his entire career. ond round in 1971 and he became a player-coach at the start of the 1984-85 season. when Montreal swept Boston out

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### The World Boxing Association threatened to strip Marvin Hagler of his middleweight championship if he fights Ray Leonard in the title bout April 6; the World Boxing Council has sanctioned the fight but not the WBA or the International Boxing Federation. (UPI) Manchester United fired its coach, Ron Atkinson, citing the English first division soccer team's poor performance.

For the Record

### SCOREBOARD NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE 50 WESTERN CONFERENCE Golden State Phoerrix Scuttle LA Lokors LA Clippers WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS Erving 6-12 6-6 16. McCormick 6-10 6-7 18. Himson 5-18 6-7 16, Robinson 5-12 6-8 16; Mon-crief 10-21 6-7 26, Cummings 9-22 5-9 21, Re-

3) (Bird 8). Washington

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White Crusader, Britain 11/2 USA, U.S. Italia, Italy Franch Kiss, France 29 17 29 24—101 30 25 71 31—107

Eagle: U.S. Canada (). Canada

bounds: Mitwoukee 54 (Sixmo 211; Philodel-phio 43 (Minson, McCormick 9). Assists: Phio 43 (Hinson, McCormick 9), Assistati Milwoutce 27 (Pressey 15); Philadelphia 27 (Cheeks 15), 5an Antonio 26 36 27 27—112 New Jersey 27 19 34 28—163 J. Dankdiss 10-15-9-25, Robertson 9-16-6-6-22, Thompson 9-19-6-7-22; Brown 9-15-3-421, Wool-ridge 9-13-1-2, 19, Rebounds; Sam Antonio 60 (Greenwood, Thompson 11)); New Jersey 45 -3 Williams 11), Assistati San Antonio 27 (Pob-Parison 61; New Jersey 22 (Wood 7), Indiana Thursday's Results Thursday's Results
Eagle, Rod Davis, Gel. Heart of America,
Buddy Meiges (did not finish).
America II, John Kottus, del. Conocc II,
Terry Nellsen, 3 minutes, 41 seconds.
USA, Tom Blockoller, del. White Crusader,
Harnid Cudmore (did not finish).
New Zeoland, Curis Dickson, def. Azzuria, Moure Petascher, 5:19.
French Kles, Marc Palet, def. Challenge Frence, Yves polot, 4:01.
Stors & Stripes, Dennis Conner, def. Italia,

23 27 23 36—192 40 36 27 36—153 ccio. S:15. Bird 14-209-10:38, McHole 9-145-523; Russell 6-12 0-0 14-20 y-10-26, Nuclearly 1-0-20 y-10-06-11 6-12 0-0 14, Williams 6-17 2-2 14, Rebands; 'Indiana 52 (Williams 10) ; Boston 54 (Bird 11). Assists: Indiana 23 (Lond. Russell 4) ; Boston Friday's Races Eggie vs. Stors & Stripes Eggle VI. Stors & Stripes
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Yzerman (4), Shedden (2): Allier (2), Oesbarne (9), Sandstrom (5), Poddubny (6), Shets
on seed: N.Y. Rimpers (on Striant 99-10425; Detroit (on Sociuert) 11-5-43-24
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Hockey Chicago 6 4-4 Watson (1), Bergevin (1), Ludzia (2), Y. Murray (5); Nijsson (2), R. Wason (3), Shats se seel: Minnesate (on Bannerman) 19-13-4— 29: Chicago (on Sands, Tekka) 17-13-14—44. Pottu (11. Bozek (4), Berezon (2): Gretzh **European Soccer** CUP WINNERS CUP

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Sporting Lisbon 2. Barcelona 1 (Barcelona advances on away-goals rule).
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### **Keeping Out of Touch**

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — I used to keep up with things. Keeping up with things seemed important. Vital. American. People who did it were on the ball, with it, on their toes, wide awake. No moss grew on them. They had moxie. They were in touch, au courant, plugged in. They knew the score.

I wanted to be praiseworthy like that, so I kept up with things. I could name all of Artie Shaw's wives, tell you how many weeks "Elmer's Tune" had been on the Hit Parade and explain how to tell a Buick's age hy counting the holes on the side of its hood.

Newark Bears before the Yankees knew it, knew the Japanese were behaving badly in Manchuria be-fore the makers of War Cards Bubhle Gum knew it, knew that Ann ("The Oomph Girl") Sheridan was descendant of the Civil War hero General Philip Sheridan before other kids on the block knew what

I am reminded of this because I just had to ask somebody, "Who or what is Cyndi Lauper?"

A disk jockey on radio had been talking as though Cyndi Lauper must be as well known as the Washington Monument. That was annoying

I asked around and learned who Cyndi Lauper was (wears funny hair and sings) and how to spell it. I do that once in a while when smitten hy the old urge to keep up with things. A year ago I found out who Michael Jackson was after a woman I knew said her 5-year-old daughter, a real charmer, was in

A man who could win that girl's heart must be worth keeping up with, I thought. The first person I asked wanted me to be ashamed of myself for not knowing who Mi-chael Jackson was, Didn't I know that Michael Jackson had just raked in \$1 million or \$5 million ---I forget which - for making a TV commercial for a cola company?

Fortunately, the person who straightened me out was my son. No need to take abuse from him, so when he tried telling me I'd better start keeping up with things or I would soon be as outmoded as Lawrence Welk, I said, "O.K., son-

wives," just to teach him humility. What's wrong with being as outmoded as Lawrence Welk? Admittedly. Welkian music is not the Budapest String Quartet's music, but at least it is music you can whistle, which cannot be said of either the Budapest String Quartet's or Cyndi Lauper's music.

I no longer see the point of keeping up with most things. I first nced doubts when Eddie Fisher and Debbie Revnolds were getting divorced so Eddie could marry Elizabeth Taylor.

Eddie looked to me like a poten-I knew the Yankees should have that multimarrier. That bothered brought Charlie Keller up from the me. Artie Shaw was quieting down matrimonially at that time, and 1 was grateful to him for making it easier to keep up with things. Now suddenly here was Eddie looking as if he might pick up where Artie was

leaving off.

For the first time, it occurred to me that there might be a lot of things that were not worth keeping up with. To this day I do not know how many times Eddie has married. Soon thereafter, I was not keeping up with so many things that I had time to read Henry James. What's the use of knowing who Cyndi Lauper is if you've never heard of Daisy Miller?

How, you may ask, can I propound such deep questions after a life wasted learning about the wives of Artie Shaw, Buick holes, "Elmer's Tune" and the genealogy of "The Oomph Girl"? The answer is the "ge has brought me wisdom, just as the old folks used to say it

Age demonstrated that people who can't stop keeping up with things are doomed to become tedious old bores. If you doubt it, come to my house some evening and hear me recite the wives of Artie Shaw, recount Charlie Keller's statistics with the Newark Bears, reminisce about "The Oomph Girl" and whistle "Elmer's Tune," along with several hundred

other songs from the Hit Parade.
I predict you will beg for mercy before I get around to telling you about Cyndi Lauper (wears funny hair and sings) and Michael Jackson (also sings but has lost a glove).

New York Times Service

### David Halberstam: A Writer's Reckoning

By Steve Coll Washington Post Service

TN the mid-1960s, when David Halherstam was The New York Times's correspondent in Poland, his newspaper sent him a memo instructing that when in doubt. a Times correspondent should write stories of exactly 600

Halberstam sent the memo to his friend, fellow Timesman J. Anthony Lukas, in India. He scrawled in the margin, "Lukas -There are only two kinds of stories in the world: those about which I do not care to write as many as 600 words, and those about which I would like to write many more than 600 words. But there is nothing about which I would like to write exactly 600

For Halberstam today, 600 words is sometimes the length of a sentence, certainly not a story. His latest tome, The Reckoning (Morrow), a dual history of the Ford and Nissan automobile companies, weighs nearly as much as a bowling hall. Of course, as is common with Halberstam's work, the manuscript was no heft-ier than its subject. The leaders of Detroit, Halberstam writes early in his book, "thought of themselves as hig men doing a big job. and they dealt on a scale that dwarfed all other enterprise in America." They were "men whose strength was that they could always hear the truth in their own voices. They were passionate men, who loved what they did, loved the process of making things."

Halberstam is much like the Detroit executives he describes. He is now 52, tall and lean, grayhaired hut vigorous, and possessed of a haritone that voices hig words slowly, deeply. It has been more than a decade since "The Best and the Brightest" established his reputation. Yet he has shrunk neither from the portentous, oracular prose so often ridiculed by his critics, nor from the sweeping, grinding reportage that has made him an author important enough to parody.

The critics have by and large been kind to "The Reckoning." sometimes calling it overlong and overwritten, but acknowledging

The Detroit he describes is rich. powerful, insulated, WASP-ish, arrogant and even decadent. It is brought to its knees by the Asians who emphasize sacrifice, work, education and achievement.

that as reporting, it is a gargan-

One of Halberstam's distinctive talents as a writer-journalist is his ability to connect the course of a man's career (there are still few women in the universe he writes about) with the culture, society and institutions that surround and shape him. The themes that attract him — ambition, career, power — are the themes of his life. And if he were writing about himself, searching as be would for the milieu that defined his career, he might choose Man-hattan, 1968, and the parties that came together in his East Side apariment

It was the era of the Big Event: Robert Kennedy's campaign, the Vietnam War, Martin Luther King, the Columbia student revolt. The United States was in turmoil, but it was also quivering with energy and excitement - a mood so different from the pallid 1950s, when Halberstam and his friends had come of age professionally, yearning to be foreign correspondents, anything to escape somnoient America.

Now they were back. They were in their 30s, just peaking professionally - Halberstam, J. Anthony Lukas, Gay Talese, Frances FitzGerald, Calvin Trillin and others - all living in New York,

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Halberstam: "Christ, am I going to fail? I can't fail."

ing the 1970s opened small cracks

in the relationships that had been so intensely bound at his apart-

ment back in 1968. His first mar-

riage, to a young Polish actress,

ended. His competitiveness in-

truded on some friendships, end-ed a few and invigorated many of the rest. He bought a new, more

luxurious apartment on the West

Side and a house on Nantucket,

and he began to attend dinner parties with his peers in the high-est ranks of New York society.

that over the course of a career,

journalists such as himself and Halberstam write as much about

themselves as they do about the world. The Best and the Bright-

est. Talese speculates, "was Da-vid writing about his university,

Harvard, investigating and com-ing to terms with that place."

Halberstam's treatment of Ja-

pan and the United States in "The

Reckoning" is interesting in a

similar way. In some respects, the

book is about Halberstam's long-

standing ambivalence toward the

United States's Protestant Estab-

lishment, which both fascinates:

and repulses him. The Detroit he describes is rich, powerful, insulated, WASP-ish, arrogant and

even decadent. It is brought to its-knees by the Asians — the Japa-

nese mainly, but also the Koreans

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Talese propounds the thesis

all wanting to write about what was happening to their country. Halberstam had won the Pulitzer for his early reporting from Viet-nam, but had since left. The Times. Talese was writing mainly for Esquire, and along with Tom Wolfe, was redefining the style and reach of American non-fic-

"One really felt oneself at the center of the universe." Lukas says of the Halberstam parties.

Halherstam's role was not merely to be host to this ambitions and energized coterie of young writers; his career was a kind of guidepost for them. "We looked around us at our very talented colleagues, many of whom strangely stopped growing as journalists in their late 30s, and we saw them kind of congeal into a role," Lukas says, "Both Talese and Halberstam were just enormously important as counterexamples.

Career remains the most important thing to Halberstam. He has refused to "congeal," and at a stage in life when some of his friends and colleagues have begun to teach or edit or repeat them-selves in their books, Halberstam continues to take on larger, more

ambitious projects.

Always passionate about his. work, Halberstam's success dur-

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the devastation of World War II through a culture that emphasizes sacrifice, work, education and achievement. "Part of it is growing up Jewish, part of it is from traveling all over the country as a kid and being in 20 different schools," he says. "You're never part of the norm. You're never going to be most popular, best looking, most admired."

Halberstam says he identifies with the Asians, but that did not make reporting on them any easier. "It was terribly frustrating for me at first. I mean, here I am, Tokyo is a very expensive city, and I'm sitting there, and I can't get interviews set up and when they're set up they are not very good. And I am thinking, I have got the highest taxi meter in the world running here. Christ, am I going to fail? I can't fail. I was really scared."

In time, it began to turn for Halberstam. He pushed into Nis-san's past and discovered a hidden, surprising history of brutal labor relations, cultural myopia and dramatic successes and failures. The Japanese sections of "The Reckoning" are easily its better half because they reveal Halberstam at his best as a reporter: relentless, indefatigable,

"I would find these guys from the strike who hadn't been interviewed ever, had been in hiding had been recluses for years."

The question, now that he has reached late middle age and is the doting father of a 6-year-old daughter, is whether Halberstam will be able once again to muster his warrior spirit and slash away at another Big Book. The travel-ing is finally beginning to wear him down: "It is a struggle, I find traveling harder and harder."

His next project, he says, will be a social, cultural and political history of the 1950s, the time in which Halberstam came of age and the modern American Establishment coalesced. It is the kind of topic a writer chooses when he wants to tern back to himself and to his past - a topic thematically similar to the memoir Talese is now writing. But with Halberstam, the mood will not be introspective.

Avital Shcharansky, wife of the 1 human rights activist Anatoly Sheharansky, gave birth to a gard Wednesday mght in Jerusalem Shcharansky, 38, and his wife, who turns 35 today, were reunited in Israel last February after a 12-year separation. Mrs. Sheharansky emigrated to Israel the day after their wedding in 1974. Shcharansky was freed in an East-West prisoner exchange Feb. 11 after spending nine years in Soviet prisons and labor

> J.D. Salinger has lost a bid in a U.S. court to block publication of an unanthorized biography by the British writer Ian Hamilton. Judge Pierre Leval refused in federal court in New York to issue 2 preliminary injunction against Hamil-ton and Random House, publisher of "J.D. Salinger: A Writing Life." The mling can be appealed by Salinger, who wrote "Catcher in the Rye," "Franny and Zooey" and "Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters." Salinger, who has remained out of the public eye for 30 years, said he did not want a biography published in his lifetime and objected to use of personal letters to friends that were found by Hamilton in university libraries.

**PEOPLE** 

Shcharanskys Become

Parents of a Baby Cirl

Leona Helmsley, the "queen" of the Helmsley hotel cham, paid no sales tax on at least \$480,000 work of jewelry she bought from Villa Cleef & Arpels, according to court documents disclosed in New York. The retailer and two of its senior executives were indicted this year on charges that they falsified records and did not collect sales tax on \$4.6 million in purchases. Be-tween 1980 and 1984, according to the documents, Helmsley made 10 tax-free purchases, saving her an estimated \$38,000. In two of the purchases, empty boxes were sem to an out-of-state address she provided, according to the documents. "She was the one who said, I don't have to pay tax since I have a residence in Connecticut," a former salesman, Daniel Issert, said in a deposition taken earlier this year. Steven M. Hayes, Helmsley's law-yer, said she "fully believed that the price she was paying for the jewelry. was inclusive of sales tax - she half, no idea at all that" the store owner. were not paying any taxes that

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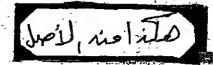
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